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Original and copy

Legal Attache, London (62-240)

March 16, 1960

REC-32
Director, FBI (62-46855) - 67

OK
**FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

Reurlet 3/4/60, above caption, by which you forwarded two copies of Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship. According to information available to the Bureau, Let Us Live in Peace and Friendship and Face to Face with America are two separate and distinctly different books, even though both books deal with Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

If available, two copies of the English translation of Face to Face with America are still desired by the Bureau. The books should be forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when obtained.

AMB:nji
(7)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: Copies of captioned book are desired for reference purposes by the Central Research Section because they concern Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

New Times, Vol. 1 (1/6/60), page 15 indicates two different books have been published.

Book not available in Bureau Library.

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COMM-FBI

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3-4-60

FROM: *Curt* Legat, London (62-240)SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet 2-17-60.

Book Reviews

Reference letter indicated attempts were being made by this office through [redacted] to obtain copies of the publication as set out in the title. [redacted]

[redacted] made available to this office two copies of a publication entitled "Let Us Live In Peace And Friendship." This book has a subtitle which states, "The Visit of N. S. KHRUSHCHOV to the U. S. A. September 15 through 27, 1959." This book was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. It appears to be a translation of the original Russian text. [redacted] believes that this may be the book referred to by the Bureau as "Face To Face With America;" and is being brought out under another title. Two copies of this book are enclosed and the Bureau is asked to advise this office if they believe this book is the one desired. If not, additional attempts will be made to obtain the desired material.

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Also: See 100-345068-277 for translation from *Kommunist* #1, Jan, 1960, re Face to Face With America, by V. Rodionov, Amb.
2 - Bureau (Enclosures - 2) 1 Encl. detached and filed in Bureau Library.
1 - London
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3/15/60 Amb.

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CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

62-46855

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

"KOMMUNIST," NO. 1, January, 1960,

ASTOUNDED AMERICA

By V. RODIONOV.

Page 118

"Face to Face With America. A story of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the USA." State Publishing House of Political Literature. 1959. 679 pages.

"A principal thing which we have to achieve is to insure peaceful living conditions for all the people on earth," stated N. S. KHRUSHCHEV on the eve of his departure for the USA. These words determine the basic purpose of a historical visit of the head of the Soviet Government to America.

A book entitled "Face to Face With America," just published, vividly and comprehensively describes the sojourn of the head of the Soviet Government in the citadel of capitalism. It has been written by a group of Soviet writers and journalists who accompanied KHRUSHCHEV on his trip. The reader will find many comments and remarks and a number of discussions by KHRUSHCHEV which did not appear in previous reports of his visit to the USA.

"Face to Face With America" describes the atmosphere in which this visit took place; it depicts the USA tensely watching the progress of distinguished guest. At the same time, it contains a vivid and absorbing story about contemporary America and its working class, its Government and its leaders, and about the true masters of the country and executors of their will.

This book contains not only an excellent summary of the progress of the visit but also an analysis of events preceding and accompanying it. "The act of inviting N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA," write the authors, "is not a consequence of a Christian love toward one's neighbor, but a result of necessity confronting America of today." KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US was an outstanding event going beyond the framework of an ordinary diplomatic practice.

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The USSR and the US are the most powerful modern states, personifying two different social systems and the character of mutual relations between these two countries determines, by and large, mutual relations in the rest of the world.

Authors of the book recreate a picture of the ice of the cold war breaking and melting during KHRUSHCHEV's trip through the US and the atmosphere of distrust and suspicion yielding to the spirit of good will and hospitality. His ready wit and his manner of approach to his audiences won the people. "KHRUSHCHEV has conquered America," unanimously admitted numerous press organs of the USA.

In reading about KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headquarters in San Francisco, we see that he feels himself particularly at home among workers and instantly finds a common language with them. "NIKITA SERGEEVICH," says the book, "literally blossomed out finding himself in the thick of the crowd, in the strong embrace of longshoremen. On all sides hands were stretched out for a friendly handshake and greeting were heard." Dock workers will probably long remember about this meeting and discuss it with their friends and families.

During his traveling from city to city, a warm interest toward the Soviet messenger of peace and friendship grew. In Pittsburgh, in spite of the late hour, thousands of residents came out on the highway in order to see him. The "New York Times" reported that "Soviet Premier....caused the greatest gathering of people in all the city's history." "Baltimore Sun" noted: "This was more than a polite welcome; it was an open enthusiasm."

As a result of slander against socialism and Soviet system, write the authors, a great store of fossilized ideas and prejudices has accumulated in America. The arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and his remarkable speeches dealt the heaviest blow to these prejudices. Words of an American woman journalist who accompanied N. S. KHRUSHCHEV are quoted in the book. She states that she has been always hostile to the Soviet Union and believed the things which were said about it. But after observing KHRUSHCHEV and listening to his speeches she realized that "this is a real man and that he proposes serious and, what is more important, practicable, things. Believe it or not, but now this man arouses sympathy in me. I involuntarily contrast him to some of our leaders such as HERBERT HOOVER or CALVIN COOLIDGE, when they were in power, whose lips, constantly curved with contempt toward

the people."

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV opened to many Americans a new world, the world of socialism. He convincingly and clearly explained in his speeches that socialism is the most progressive system answering the interests of the broadest strata of the population. Before listeners were unfolded majestic perspectives of a future communist society.

It is not easy for the people to change their convictions, particularly if we consider that for decades they were being scared by stories about communism. However, there is no doubt that the trip of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV through the United States became associated in the minds of average American people with their growing interest in socialism and in the causes of outstanding successes of the Soviet people in so short a period. The truth penetrated the minds of millions of Americans that socialist society is capable of developing remarkably fast and that, by its very nature, it is not interested in annexations of foreign territory or in wars.

Throughout his visit, the head of the Soviet Government firmly and patiently explained Leninist principles of a peaceful coexistence. KHRUSHCHEV convincingly demonstrated that in conditions of a peaceful coexistence, both the armament race and maintenance of large armies become unnecessary.

The head of the Soviet Government made a vivid speech in the U. N. in which he made a proposal for a universal and complete disarmament. In the entire history of the United Nations Organizations there never was heard a speech of any political leader which would produce such a great impression, assert old members of the UN staff. But, perhaps, even a greater impression was produced outside the walls of the UN: a huge stream of letters and comments of the world press was the world's response to the speech of the head of the Soviet Government.

The book, "Face to Face With America" quotes from a letter of two American women - Mrs. FATELYNN and Mrs. EDNA SYLVIA (both spelled phonetically.) "This speech should enter history as one of the greatest statements made by man," they write. U.S.

Peaceful coexistence opens a broad scope for the development of business contacts between countries and, in particular, for activation of the international trade. While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV often had to meet with businessmen.

According to ~~EKKERMAN~~, Executive Director of the Economic Club of New York, people were striving for invitations to a dinner in honor of KHRUSHCHEV sponsored by the club, as "the hungry people fight for bread.....Judging by accepted invitations, we shall have the greatest gathering of prominent businessmen which had ever taken place under one roof."

This was not an ordinary curiosity but a desire to learn what N. S. KHRUSHCHEV would tell with regard to development of Soviet-American relations and perspectives for the broadening of contacts between the East and West.

This shows that not only average Americans but representatives of business circles as well begin to realize that armament race threatens with a war, disastrous to capitalism, and should be replaced by a policy leading to disarmament and broad international cooperation.

A change in attitude involving the broadest circles of American society frightens adherents of the cold war - armament kings and (political) leaders who carry out their will. Certain individuals were given instructions to "outargue KHRUSHCHEV or die." There were repeated attempts at the dinner at the Economic Club of New York and during KHRUSHCHEV's meeting with the leaders of American labor unions, where REUTHER and other labor bureaucrats staged a vulgar farce. Walter

The book describes KHRUSHCHEV's meeting with labor union leaders, which they attempted to carry out according to a previously predetermined plan. REUTHER had a large folio in front of him and unabashedly read his questions and answers from it. Other leaders were also armed with pieces of paper. And yet, all this cunningly conceived but at the same time, rather naively stupid plan, was swept away by KHRUSHCHEV who took over the initiative and put in the center of discussion basic problems of vital interest to the working class of all countries; the problems of stopping the armament race, the new Soviet disarmament proposals, and the problem of liquidation of international tensions and insuring a friendly cooperation between the countries. U.S.

On meeting such people, KHRUSHCHEV boldly opposed them and came out a winner. He showed a historical inevitability of the triumph of communism and downfall of capitalism, rebuffed all hostile attacks against the Soviet Union and demonstrated the advantages of socialism.

The tactics of "outarguing KHRUSHCHEV or dying," were defeated.

While in the US, KHRUSHCHEV felt the support of the Soviet people, for this visit was an expression of their will. Tens of thousands of letters and telegrams were sent to KHRUSHCHEV. Only a small portion of these messages has been published in the book but it gives an idea of how the people evaluated this unprecedented visit.

Over three months have passed since the time of KHRUSHCHEV's visit in America, but this is an event over which time has no power. It combined in itself too many hopes and high principles to be easily forgotten by the people. KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US was not an isolated fact but a "victorious result of a political line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, and a heroic work of the Soviet people illuminated by the light of great ideas," states the book: "The world has not only changed; it is continuing to change. And a brief Camp David Communique is only a partial result of the past and only the opening line of a story which history intends to record on its pages in the second half of our turbulent century."

The book, "Face to Face With America," says the reviewer, "helps better to understand and evaluate historical significance of the visit of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, and to understand the profound theses on a peaceful coexistence and economic competition of the two systems expressed by him. This work, successfully combining elements of newspaper reporting and scientific research, will, undoubtedly, find a wide and grateful reading public in our country and beyond its borders."

Months which have passed since the trip of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV to the USA clearly demonstrate that tremendous forces have been put in motion which day by day lead the mankind away from the "brink of war" toward which aggressive forces of imperialism were pushing it.

ry 16, 1960

Title of Book THE THIEF IN THE WHITE COLLARAuthor Norman Jasan with Hillel Moses BlackBook Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Sectionno loc.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☐ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☐ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☒ Subversive Control, Room 1250

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Nature of Book: See FBI investigations page 160.

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Central Research

Book Review

Memo

TO : Mr. J. H. Belmont

DATE: March 10, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

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 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
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 DeLoach _____
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 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS ON THE BRINK
BY JEROME DAVIS AND
BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGH B. LESTER (RETIRED)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

On the Brink calls for application of Gold's Rule in diplomacy and world affairs. "Cooperative assistance" advanced as only hope for world peace. Cyrus S. Eaton named among proponents of this view. United States is criticized for its foreign policy and blamed for international terrorism and for the Communist bloc activities. Soviet espionage and a 1955 aggression labeled a "tragedy." Description of Red China's security program centering on the work of American agents. Author's 1950-1951 experience with the Chinese in the Communist Party of the United States. The author had been editor of the New York Times.

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

DETAILS:

The Golden Rule

On the Brink, written by Jerome Davis and Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired) and published by Lyle Stuart of New York City, holds that "we stand on the brink of a nuclear holocaust which could destroy the world" (p. 16). The book purports to expose the "myths" of war and national defense, making it clear that war "has outlived whatever survival value it may have had in the past" (p. 9). The terrible dilemma of war or peace, the authors claim, can be resolved only if the Golden Rule is practiced by the United States in diplomacy and world affairs.

American Foreign Policy Denounced

The authors are extremely critical of United States foreign policy since the end of World War II, contending that for nearly 15 years our Government has been "making policies for wrong reasons" (p. 86). They state that Lend-Lease and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), our boldest ventures in international cooperation, were sabotaged and finally replaced by the completely isolationist policies of unilateral aid and military alliances outside the United Nations (UN).

Soviet Myths Demolished

The book attempts to demolish a number of so-called myths about the Soviet Union. As to the "myth" of Soviet expansionism, for example, it is pointed out that although Russia has been expanding since World War II, today she has less territory than before World War I. According to the authors, Russia has merely gotten back what formerly belonged to her and what she believes was wrongfully taken away from her at the end of World War I.

Memorandum to Mr. A. A. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

The world-revolution "myth" is disposed of by emphasizing that while Soviet leaders have advocated world revolution in the past, they have, in recent years, preached peaceful coexistence. Russia, it is alleged, is "no more fanatically convinced now of the superiority of Communism than is the United States of Capitalism" (p. 23).

Another "myth," that of Soviet military aggression, is countered with the contention that Russia's military preparations are "largely defensive... dictated by fear, not by aggression" (p. 24). The book claims that "Soviet military forces have crossed no national boundaries since the end of World War II and have even retired from some" (p. 24).

Security Program Contributes to Space Lag

The Federal Government's security program is given as one of the reasons why this country has fallen behind Soviet Russia in the space race. Under the guise of security needs, the authors indicate, "a curtain of conformity" (p. 126) has driven many of our outstanding scientists and technologists from Government service and prevented the recruitment of others. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who was denied access to classified material by the Atomic Energy Commission, is cited as a celebrated example.

Recognize Red China

Repeated pleas are made in the book for American recognition of Communist China. While no one knows whether or not China would have responded to normalization of relations with the United States, the authors feel it is a pity that she has never been given the chance. The longer we fail to recognize Red China, they forecast, the worse the repercussions will be.

Three Schools of Thought

Three schools of thought on American relations with the Soviet Union are presented in the book. The "wicket conflict" school (p. 180) argues that

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

by the Eisenhower and Truman Administrations, together with the "competitive coexistence" school (p. 162), advocated by Vice President Nixon, Adlai Stevenson, and Soviet Premier Khrushchev, are both dismissed as self-defeating.

The third school, called the "cooperative coexistence" school (p. 164), is held to be the only hope for true world peace. This school is composed of a few churchmen, columnists like Walter Lippmann and Dorothy Thompson, and businessmen like Cyrus S. Eaton. Eaton is the Cleveland industrialist who has been publicly critical of the Bureau. This school believes in a global attack upon poverty through a giant economic reconstruction and development program, under the UN, similar to the earlier UNRRA.

Program for a Lasting Peace

Thus, to establish a durable peace, the United States is urged to implement the Golden Rule by: (1) normalizing relations with all national governments, including recognition of those regimes in control of the instruments of power; (2) universalizing the UN with the admission of Red China and the divided nations of Germany, Korea, and Viet Nam; (3) sponsoring and supporting a vast economic development program, under auspices of the UN, to eliminate poverty in the underdeveloped countries; and (4) removing restrictions on international trade and travel.

No Mention of Director or FBI.

No reference is made in the book to the Director or to the FBI.

The Authors

Jerome Davis, a former college professor, is the subject of an active security investigation by the Bureau, but he is not on our Security Index.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

He has been reliably identified as a concealed member of the Communist Party in 1936 and to be a Communist Party member or at least under communist discipline as late as 1944. Davis has a lengthy history of affiliation with pro-Soviet and procommunist causes and organizations. A frequent visitor to Soviet Russia, he has long been regarded as a Soviet apologist in his writings and lectures. Since 1950, he has operated a one-man organization known as Promoting Enduring Peace. (100-8871-318, 329)

Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired), who served in the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army and received the Distinguished Service Medal, has never been investigated by the Bureau although his file shows that he has appeared or spoken at several communist front affairs in recent years. He has been a staunch proponent of American recognition of Red China. (100-374553)

The Publisher

Lyle Stuart was the subject of a security and bribery investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1952-1953. However, no information of a subversive nature was developed concerning Stuart, and the Department indicated that he had not violated the bribery statute. Stuart is the editor and publisher of The Independent, formerly Exposé, a "scandal sheet" which is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, and virtually "anti-everything." Stuart, in the past, has published uncompromising articles relative to the Bureau and has often misquoted the Director. (105-10489-50, 68)

Conclusion: Soviet Whitewash

On the Brink is the type of product that might be expected from the collaborative effort of such a confirmed Soviet apologist as Jerome Davis and his similarly inclined colleague, General Lester. Most of the international tension

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Book Review: On the Brink
By Jerome Davis and
Brigadier General Hugh B. Lester (Retired)

and woes of the world are attributed by the authors to what they regard as the uninspired, unrealistic, and incorrect foreign policy of the United States. Communist motives, objectives, and practices are seldom touched on and when they are, only lightly and almost never critically.

The United States is cast in the role of the villain and transgressor in international affairs. In effect, the authors would have this country apply the Golden Rule in its relations with the communist bloc, despite the latter's long, bloody history of perfidy, intransigence, aggression, and subversion. They are confident that "the power of invincible good will in action" (p. 179) on the part of the United States would bring peace to the world.

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Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-14-60

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Tele. Room	
Ingram	
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FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "DILLINGER"
BY SAUL COOPER
BOOK REVIEWBACKGROUND:

By letter of 2-16-60, Christopher W. Wilson, Vice President and General Counsel, The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, forwarded the above-captioned book to Director and asked for suggestions to prevent further distribution of book since it contains account of robbery of his bank which actually never occurred. SAC Chicago was requested to have Agent contact Wilson and advise him that Bureau could not comment on matter. A check of the book reflected that it contained several inaccuracies about the FBI. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a review of book.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

"Dillinger" by Saul Cooper was published by Hillman Periodicals, New York in 1959. Cooper is not identifiable in Bufiles. Hillman Periodicals has a poor reputation in its field, specializing in publishing cheap, sensational-type literature.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

"Dillinger" is a 144-page, paper-backed book which purports to be an account of the gangster's career. Definitely a dime-store novel, it is poorly written and tends toward cheap sensationalism. Its appeal would be extremely limited.

The author has utilized fictitious names, time sequences and locations throughout the book. Accounts of robberies of a Dalesville, Indiana, bank and of The First National Bank of Chicago are both fictitious. The author plays up Dillinger's affair with a Peggy Alexander (probably Evelyn Frechette, Dillinger's paramour.) Dillinger's arrest by local police in Dayton, Ohio, and his subsequent escape from a Lima, Ohio, jail, as well as a later arrest in Tucson, Arizona, and his notorious escape from the Crown Point, Indiana, jail are recounted. The book deals further with Dillinger's escapes after gun battles with the law in St. Paul and Little Bohemia Lodge, Rhineland, Wisconsin, and his death in Chicago in July, 1934.

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"DILLINGER"**MENTION OF FBI**

Pages 62-63 state that Marvin H. Purdy, Chief of the FBI Chicago Office and Sam Crowley, his subordinate, were about to open a case on Dillinger, based on information that Dillinger after his Lima, Ohio, jail break had crossed the state line in a stolen car.

Actually, of course, Samuel Cowley was placed in charge of the investigation of this case and was not subordinate to Purvis. Also, the Bureau entered the case after Dillinger's Crown Point, Ind. jail break, not after the Lima, Ohio, jail break as stated in the book.

Pages 71-75, 80-82 relate that just after Dillinger's escape from the Lima, Ohio, jail, Crowley contacted Martin Zaplinsky of the Dalesville, Ind., police force, made him "an honorary G-man" and requested his help in locating Dillinger. Zaplinsky immediately arranged for Crowley to meet a Mrs. Ann Savory who was willing to help trap Dillinger through his girlfriend, Peggy Alexander, if Crowley would promise to help her fight deportation proceedings. The author infers that Crowley hinted to Mrs. Savory that he would like to discuss the matter at one of the "exotic spots around town at offbeat hours."

Here the author is obviously referring to the contacts Cowley and Purvis had with Sergeant Martin Zarkovich, one of two East Chicago, Ind., officers helpful to the FBI in this case. These officers actually brought Mrs. Anna Sage to the Agents' attention only a day before she led them to Dillinger at the Biograph Theater.

Pages 112-116 reflect that Mrs. Savory contacted Crowley and furnished information that Dillinger and his girlfriend were at a certain address in St. Paul. Purdy then sent a coded message to the Minneapolis-St. Paul Office who had the apartment covered by Bureau Agents and St. Paul detectives. In the gun battle which followed Dillinger, his girlfriend and Harry Pierpont escaped.

Actually, the information concerning Dillinger's whereabouts in St. Paul was furnished to the St. Paul Office by a manager of a St. Paul motel. Also, Homer Van Meter was with Dillinger in St. Paul, not Pierpont as indicated in the book.

Pages 121-125 tell of the Little Bohemia Lodge raid. The author states that Purdy, Crowley and Chicago Office Agents proceeded to the Lodge and set up a surveillance. He related that Agents fired at three men outside the Lodge when they failed to heed Purdy's command to halt. Two of the three men, who proved to be innocent victims, were mortally wounded. The author goes on to state that three FBI Agents were killed by "Baby Face" Nelson at a nearby residence. The author states that the entire gang, including their women companions, successfully escaped.

The author has again misstated facts in his description of Little Bohemia. For example, Cowley had not even entered the Dillinger case as yet. Also only one man was accidentally killed by Agents; the two others were wounded. Only one Agent was killed at the nearby residence; another Agent and a local officer were wounded. Dillinger's women companions were captured in the raid, contrary to the author's statement.

Pages 138-144 relate the story of the trap set for Dillinger at the Biograph Theater. The author states that Agents, led by Purdy and Crowley, stationed themselves outside the theater. By prearranged signals Purdy and Crowley pointed out Dillinger to Agents who fired at Dillinger and killed him. The author states that Agents, who wanted no help from local police, chased away two Chicago police officers who happened to come by the Theater.

Actually, Cowley was in charge of this investigation, and directed the activities himself. Also officers of the East Chicago Police Department assisted FBI Agents in the trap set at the Biograph Theater.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since it would serve no purpose to make an issue of the author's inaccuracies and exaggerated use of literary license. The book which tends toward cheap sensationalism will obviously have an extremely limited appeal. Any protest might tend to create publicity and focus attention on its inaccurate contents.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 11, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Tolson ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Malone ☒
 McGuire ☒
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 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
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 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

SYNOPSIS:*Book Review**Curry Jones*
B. H. Jones

You will recall the "Washington Evening Star" of 1-24-60 mentioned seven booklets to be issued in preparation for the Conference at the White House between March 27 and April 2, 1960, dealing with the problems of youth. The Director noted: "We should get copies as they are issued and analyze them and see if figures tally with our crime statistics. H." "The Nation's Children" (three volumes) is the second Booklets publication in the series of seven and was ostensibly planned to provide the delegates of this conference with materials outlining the major developments in the field of children and youth since the 1950 conference. In addition, it is aimed at providing a basis for future activities. The three volumes making up this set are (1) "The Family and Social Change," (2) "Development and Education" and (3) "Problems and Prospects." Each of these will be dealt with separately.

Booklets

"The Family and Social Change" is a compilation of ten articles by various sociologists, Doctors and other writers concerning the changing role played by the family in the move from a rural to an urban economy. It points out the ailments experienced by the family in this far-reaching readjustment. Employment, patterns of consumption and leisure all have abruptly changed. The impact of these changes on the urban areas contributed to the suburban growth which in turn created other problems. The rapid absorption of new families, facilities for the education of their children and adequate transportation all became acute items. The cities deprived of the bulk of their middle-income families still continued to grow but principally by the addition of low income families which were unable to assume the same tax burden of their predecessors.

*pa*RECOMMENDATION:

REC-48

For information.

62-46855-70

7 MAR 21 1960

NHC:mca

(5)

J. Edgar
me

50 MAR 1960

BOOK HELD IN OUTER OFFICE

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Jones to DeLoach memo continued

DETAILS:

"The Family and Social Change is composed of ten essays which cover a wide multitude of topics dealing with the family's role in social change. These essays were prepared by sociologists, a historian, anthropologist, Doctors and religious leaders.

ANALYSIS OF "THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL CHANGE":

The ten essays are:

(1) "From Frontier to Suburbia" by Foster Rhea Dulles points out that at the turn of the century the farm and the small town was the major influence in shaping our American way of life, whereas, today this role has been preempted by the burgeoning suburbs. The many influences on our life brought about by urbanization are cited such as increased recreation, and use of automobiles.

(2) "Demographic Trends and Implications" by Eleanor H. Bernert is a statistical analysis of the population trend within recent years. Miss Bernert cites the reversal of the declining birthrate of the 1930's as a principal factor in the rapid growth of metropolitan areas. She comments that one frightening consequence is that in ^{the} 60's the schools of the Nation will have to absorb approximately 15 million additional pupils. Several statistical categories are discussed including the increase of children living with broken families and the increase in the number of working mothers with minor children.

(3) "The American Family in the Perspective of Other Cultures" by Conrad M. Arensberg. This essay discusses what is universal and what is unique about the American family in contrast with the families of other societies. He describes the American family as largely restricted to the father, mother and minor children in contrast with the larger families of the Far East where the kinship system is used.

(4) "The American Family Today" by Reuben Hill. Mr. Hill, who claims he is a family sociologist, believes the family to be suffering from "growing pains," which are normal symptoms of reorganization following adjustment to the new industrial-urban society which has developed rapidly since the turn of the century. He comments that everyone has discussed the role of the family and agrees it is "ailing," for the most part these writers base their views on a limited number of observations and are governed by their personal prejudices. In the transition from a rural to an urban economy, the family ceased to be a producer of goods. As a consequence, the father who was formerly the authoritarian foreman, left the home

Jones to DeLoach memo continued

and made the living elsewhere. This he claims began the decrease of self-sufficiency.

(5) "The Changing Negro Family" by Hylan Lewis points out the new task facing Negro families in our society in preparing its members to live in a desegregated world. The impact of rapid urbanization, the percentage of illegitimate births among Negro families, and the fears experienced by middle class Negro families that low class families are harming their position, are all discussed at length.

(6) "A Healthier World" by Doctor George Rosen gives a panorama of medical advances since the turn of the century and points out that the main problems facing our society today are those of human malformation and mental health. These are a far cry from the challenges before us at the turn of the century when we are faced with conquering the killer diseases.

(7) "Growing Up in An Affluent Society" by Moses Abramovitz describes the changes that have taken place in employment, consumption of goods and leisure within the past 50 years. There has been a dramatic shift from jobs of direct manipulation and production to jobs which are concerned with organization and regulation of production and distribution. This has brought about a softening of the class divisions. As a result, there is higher income, fewer hours and more leisure time. This has intensified family life and has allowed the father to spend more time with his family than ever before.

(8) "The Impact of Urbanization" by Jean Gottman continues the discussion of the profound changes in our society brought about by the decline of the rural economy and the rise of industry accompanied by urbanization. Because of this, statistics show that more than 90 per cent of society lives by non-farming pursuits and therefore the impact on the cities of our Nation is tremendous. More and more ^{of} our children are born and reared in suburban areas. The breadwinner of the family earns his income in the city and requires many of its services but is not taxed because his domicile is located elsewhere. The cities have found that the population increase is in low income families who make a poor tax base. The problem in the suburbs is that the increase in population has been so rapid that facilities cannot keep up with demand. This is particularly true in the field of education.

(9) "The Place of Religion in American Life" by the Very Reverend Monsignor Raymond J. Gallagher, Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum and Reverend Doctor William J. Villaume expresses the conviction that "pointless differences which now dissipate the strength of religious influence in our country" should be eliminated. They state there is an opportunity for religion to play an active role in strengthening contemporary life.

(10) "The New Leisure" by August Heckscher describes the increase in leisure as one of the most startling changes of the past decade. Because of the higher standard of living and more freedom, the very nature of leisure has changed. In earlier times leisure consisted of conversation, dancing and theater-going whereas today our citizens are active participants in sports such as bowling and golf. This has made leisure a prominent item in our economy as this change has made it an expensive item.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

| This book contains no mention of the FBI.

The remaining two volumes of this set will be reviewed separately.

A copy of the book is attached.

*V. K. [unclear]
3/12* *AKW
2/1* *EJB*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 29, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ~~"THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"~~
 BY ~~WALTER S. BOWEN AND HARRY EDWARD NEAL~~
 BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

The "Indianapolis Star" of 3-20-60 carried an article by L. M. Hunt entitled "Secret Service Battles Crime, Politics, FBI," which purports to be a review of the captioned book, but is mostly devoted to criticism of the FBI. As you will recall, you wrote Mr. Robert P. Early, Managing Editor, on 3-25-60, concerning this article and pointed out that "L. M. Hunt" is possibly identifiable with Lester Hunt who has been openly antagonistic toward the FBI for several years. Below is a brief review of this book which is attached.

THE AUTHORS:

Walter Scott Bowen and Harry Edward Neal are retired veteran Secret Service officials. Bowen was first private secretary to the Chief of the Secret Service, then its official Historian by Congressional appointment. He retired in 1948 following a career which spanned nearly forty years. Neal joined the Secret Service at the age of 20 as a stenographer and spent 31 years in the Service, retiring as Assistant Chief in 1957. He is also the author of numerous stories in such magazines as the "Saturday Evening Post," "Cosmopolitan," "Esquire," "Pageant," and "Coronet." In addition, he has written eight books in the young adult field.

A check of Bufiles reflects no indication of any correspondence or contact with either of these men during or since their association with the Secret Service.

THE BOOK:

"The United States Secret Service," published by the Chilton Company of Philadelphia and New York, is a 196-page history of the U. S. Secret Service since its organization in 1865, setting forth highlights of past investigations, brief background and character sketches of each of its 13 Chiefs, and the problems and difficulties faced by each. Although the authors have covered nearly 95 years of the Secret Service's operations in less than 200 pages, the book, nevertheless, is extremely well written and contains many interesting and humorous incidents.

Enclosure

1 - Miss Butler - 7630

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 W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 "Detached + 4236 sent to Jones 4/7/60 gmh"
 "U.S." (written twice)
 "1-2" (written on left margin)
 "CRIME" (written at bottom right)

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

"THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"

The Chilton Company also publishes commercial journals, and articles by the Director have appeared in many of these; such as the "Commercial Car Journal," "Distribution Age," and "The Jewelers' Circular-Keystone."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

The book contains numerous references to the FBI, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

Page 83 refers to the transfer of 8 Secret Service Agents "to the Department of Justice on July 1, 1908, forming the nucleus of an investigating force that, years later, was to become the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (Our files reflect that on July 26, 1908, 9 Secret Service employees of the Treasury Department were appointed Special Agents of the Department of Justice and these, together with 25 others, constituted the organization of the Bureau of Investigation.)

Chapter 11, entitled "Teapot Dome," on page 99, quotes a letter from Secret Service Chief William H. Moran to a Secret Service Agent at Pueblo, Colorado, which states: "We have learned that you are being followed by agents of the Bureau of Investigation and the Burns Detective Agency, who seek to ascertain the progress and scope of your investigation..." (A quote from the Whitehead book says: "Ironically, while Bureau agents were being used to protect civil rights in Louisiana and other places, William J. Burns and Jess Smith were sending men to spy on members of Congress who were then demanding investigations of reported corruption in the Harding Administration--corruption that had included the infamous 'Teapot Dome' scandal.")

In the final chapter, "The Secret Service--Then and Now," the authors refer to legislation sought by the Secret Service in 1950-1951 which would define in permanent law the powers and duties of the Service. The authors state that there was opposition from the Department of Justice to a part of the language which authorized the Secret Service to detect and arrest persons committing offenses "against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control." The Justice Department argued that this language authorized Secret Service to investigate such matters as bribery and corruption in the Treasury Department, which were within the jurisdiction of the FBI. The authors point out that the Justice lawyers were unable to point to a single instance in which there had been any jurisdictional conflict between the FBI and the Secret Service, or any single case in which the Secret Service had ever made investigations of bribery or corruption since the FBI was established.

The Justice Department subsequently, so the authors state, succeeded in having the Secret Service law amended, striking out all the language to which Justice objected, after which a "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Justice and

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

"THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE"

Treasury Departments was drafted to "supplement" the law which defined the Secret Service powers and duties. The memorandum provided that the FBI would have authority to investigate any Federal offense involving an officer or employee of the Treasury Department or its constituent agencies, and stated that as soon as the Treasury had any suspicion or notice of any such offense it should immediately notify the FBI and turn over full information on the matter. The memorandum also required that the Treasury Department issue instructions accordingly to its officers, "such instructions to be submitted to the Department of Justice for comment prior to their issuance." Secret Service suggested to the Secretary of Treasury that Treasury also be given an opportunity to see any instructions issued by the FBI to its officers in connection with the memorandum. The suggestion was not adopted--but all Treasury instructions were submitted to the Department of Justice. (pp. 190-193)

While the above criticism, of course, pertains to the Department of Justice and not to the FBI and as a matter of policy we do not comment regarding legislation, it is noted that we did feel that the broad terminology of the Treasury Department bill might serve as justification for Treasury to assume jurisdiction over such matters as bribery, theft of government property, et cetera. (66-2252-282)

OBSERVATION:

As of particular interest, it is noted on page 179 that when the present Chief, U. E. Baughman, was offered the position of Chief of Secret Service (1949-), the authors quote him as replying, "I'd like to make one condition, Mr. Secretary. I'd like your assurance that every appointment in the Service, and every promotion, will be based strictly on merit, without any political factors."

CONCLUSIONS:

The Bureau presently enjoys favorable relations with U. E. Baughman, Chief of Secret Service, and with the Service generally, although incidents do occasionally arise in the field. The book, while perhaps slightly critical of the Department of Justice, makes no derogatory references to the FBI itself. Hunt's review of the book is a complete distortion and it would appear that, in addition, he has substituted the FBI where the authors refer to the Justice Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since Hunt's antagonism to the Bureau is well known and you have already written to Mr. Early of the "Indianapolis Star" concerning Hunt's distorted review.

DeLoach should use this when he next sees Early and again point up Hunt's biased reporting.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoran

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-7-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "RUMOR, FEAR AND THE MADNESS
OF CROWDS" BY J. P. CHAPLIN
BOOK REVIEW S

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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-25-60, the SAC, Los Angeles, advised that the above-captioned book had been brought to his attention by Mr. Coulter Irwin of Long Beach, California, who indicated the book was critical of the FBI. Mr. Irwin stated he was prompted to bring this book to the attention of the SAC in view of the recently published apologies by the Regents of the University of California in connection with an improper question concerning the FBI. (Check of Bufiles reflects no references identifiable with Irwin.)

THE AUTHOR:

According to "American Men of Science", the author, Dr. James Patrick Chaplin is a member of the Department of Psychology of the University of Vermont. Chaplin was born [redacted] received a B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico in 1940 and his M.S. in 1941. He was a fellow of the University of Illinois 1946-47 and received his Ph.D. in Psychology in 1947. During World War II, Chaplin served as a psychologist in the Aviation Cadet Program. A check of Bureau indices reflects no record identifiable with Chaplin.

b6
b7cTHE BOOK:

The captioned book is a paper-back edition published by Ballantine Books, New York City, 184 pages in length with 7 pages of documentation. The cover page indicates that the book contains case histories of the strange mass hysterias that have swept across America when the mob ran wild.

The author begins with the burning of a Boston town (1829-1834), goes on to the predicted end of the world by the Millerites (1829-1834), the great airship of 1897; the Palmer raids of 1919-20; the last days of Rudolph Valentino, (1926); the 1938 Martian invasion of New Jersey (Orson Welles broadcast); the mad gasser of Mattcon, (1944); the flying saucer scare of the mid 40's and early 50's; Bridey Murphy; McCarthyism; and ends with a chapter on brain washing, communism, etc.

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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

The author states that the key to world problems lies in understanding human nature and concludes that "until we have the key to the understanding of human nature, our programs will continue to be dictated by expediency; war hysteria and credulity, not reason, will hold sway as they always have."

Chapter 4 entitled "Bolsheviks, Bombs and Babbitts" concerns the so-called Palmer raids and, according to the author, resulted from hysteria attendant on the discovery of more than a dozen bombs earmarked for some of the country's most prominent citizens, including Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. These bombs got no further than the post office because of insufficient funds; however, the person or persons responsible were never identified. Shortly thereafter, the Attorney General's house was bombed and then, according to the author, the Attorney General's hysteria knew no bounds. It is noted that no where in this chapter is the Director or the Bureau mentioned.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director--some of which are rather critical. Those references of a derogatory nature are set forth below:

In Chapter 8, "Celestial Crockery" the author refers to a project initiated by the Air Force to deal with the increasing flow of reports of unidentified airborne objects. He states that Air Force personnel were soon augmented by astronomers, psychologists, physicians, physicists, meteorologists, and representatives of the dread Federal Bureau of Investigation." (Page 121).

Chapter 10, "High Treason in the State Department" contains several references to the FBI and/or the Director. Dealing with McCarthy's committee, the author states that Senator McCarthy attacked Adlai Stevenson's speech writers and associates and stated that Bernard DeVoto proved suspect because he had denounced the sacrosanct FBI as a group of "college trained flat feet." (p. 153.)

The author indicates that the McCarthy hysteria lead to a number of terrified employees forming a "loyal American underground" who sent the Senator information and denounced their colleagues. The underground spread from the Voice of America to the State Department and "to the presumably top secret FBI." (p. 157).

The author refers to the attack on the Reverend Clergy by Dr. J. B. Matthews, a one time Methodist missionary and subsequently the Executive Director of the Subcommittee on Investigations. Dr. Matthews, according to the author, in an article in the July, '53 "Mercury" magazine stated that "the largest single group supporting the communist apparatus in the United States today, is composed of protestant clergymen." Matthews' awesome allegations, says the author, were supported by

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

authoritative statements made by Earl Browder, the great American communist and J. Edgar Hoover--a pair of strange bedfellows, indeed." The author, however, cites as a footnote, the exact quotation of the Director. (p. 161)

Concerning the beginning of the Army-McCarthy hearings on 4-24-54, the author states that 800 people crowded into the room--the principles, Senators and their relatives, reporters, cameramen, Capitol policemen and "body guards assigned by the friendly FBI to protect the Senator from possible assassination." (p. 166)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only, since it would serve no purpose to make an issue of the innuendoes in this book at this late date. In addition, the book itself is scarcely of the type which will attract a very large reader interest; and the documentation reflects the author gleaned his facts from such unreliable sources as the "Nation," and "Saturday Review of Literature," as well as local newspapers. Moreover, as stated previously, Chaplin is not identifiable in Bufiles, and since the book is already in publication, it is not felt worthwhile to inquire of the Albany Office for information concerning Chaplin.

V. Kugle
3/11

Wm
3/11

Eff *D*

*I do think we
should get a direct
line on Chaplin since
he is a professor at
Univ. of Vermont.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-8-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE OPERATORS"
BY FRANK GIBNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
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 Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To review attached copy of enclosed proof of book entitled "The Operators" by Frank Gibney, which was forwarded to the Director for his perusal by Mr. John Appleton, Editor, Harper and Brothers, New York City. This book is identified as nonfiction, proposed publication date 6-8-60, probable price \$3.95, approximately 320 pages in length. By letter 3-25-60 the Director thanked Mr. Appleton for his thoughtfulness in making this book available. (Book does not have to be returned.)

AUTHOR:

Frank Gibney, described as a staff writer on "Life," a former feature writer of "Time," and an editor of "Newsweek," was born [redacted] Pennsylvania. He entered Yale College in September, 1941, and left in December, 1942, to go into the U. S. Navy's Japanese Language School at Boulder, Colorado. Gibney received his B.A. degree in June, 1944, at which time he was on active duty with the Navy. He was released from active duty 4-14-46 as a Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged from the Reserves on 9-1-55. In 1958 at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau conducted an investigation of Frank Bray Gibney in connection with his security clearance as an employee of the House Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. No derogatory information was developed. (116-437564)

In addition to the attached book Gibney has written "The Frozen Revolution," "Five Gentlemen of Japan," and "The Secret World" (with Peter Deriabin). In March, 1959, in connection with the latter book the Bureau was advised that Gibney was concerned about the possibility of being annoyed either by "cranks" or persons acting in behalf of Soviet intelligence and had considered asking for some sort of protection. (100-409369-170, 180, 196)

Enclosure

1 - Miss Butler 7630

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ENCLOSURE

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4-8-60

THE BOOK:

"The Operators" begins with a "brief description" which states that recent payola and quiz show exposes only scratched the surface of today's gray-flannel morality and that millions of Americans are "taken" every day. The author then proceeds to set forth the machinations of "honest" car dealers, "friendly" mortgage men, crooked union bosses, "cure-all" advisors, chiseling TV repairmen, phoney educators, "income-tax swindlers and 'respectable' businessmen from the local store owner to a corporation board chairman. A reading of the book leaves the impression that, in the author's opinion, not one of us is above a little larceny -- even if it is only a sub-conscious act - so long as we feel we can get away with it. In his concluding chapter he states that "It is the thesis of this book that our national future is being misshaped, far more than we realize, by the witless optimist gulled into phony stock purchases, by the two-bit chiseler padding his outsize expense account, by the corporate dodger who writes off his Florida yacht as a business expense, the influence-peddler who tampers with legislation." The author indicates that most violations are judged leniently, but they are nonetheless acts of a criminal nature, whether viewed from the standpoint of sheer lawbreaking or of a morally sinful bearing of false witness. He concludes "If this republic continues to live by shirking, pleasure-seeking or outright fraud, we must be prepared one day to pick up a fearful check for it--without any expense account left to put it on."

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are several references to the FBI and/or the Director, none of which appear to be of a derogatory nature.

In Chapter V he refers to the FBI's arrest of twelve persons in connection with the newspaper puzzle swindle. Concerning forgers and bad check passers he quotes from the February, 1959, Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction in which he makes two slightly erroneous statements: (1) ".... the FBI estimated that one years cost of bad check passing ran to 535 million dollars" (2) "In 1958 fiscal year the FBI received for example 33,027 bad checks totaling \$7,944,827." Actually, the Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction stated that "A survey of law enforcement agencies by an American industrial firm..... reflected that the annual loss due to fraudulent checks amounted to 535 million dollars," and the total value of fraudulent checks examined by the FBI in the fiscal year of 1958 was \$7,933,827.

Jones to DeLoach Memo
"THE OPERATORS"

4-8-60

In Chapter VI, writing of bank embezzlements, check-kiting rings and kickback operations, the author refers to the FBI again merely stating that the activities of the check-kiting ring ceased after a 10-month investigation by the FBI ✓

In the final chapter, the author refers to the FBI's February, 1960, announcement of the arrest of a multi-million dollar loan racket which extracted FHA-backed loans from banks for non-existent household improvements. Concerning black-market operations during World War II the author quotes from a book entitled "The Black Market," by Marshall Clinard. The author states that Clinard cited "The FBI estimate of a total of 900 thousand OPA violations of all types brought before various Government agencies for the year 1944 alone."

OBSERVATIONS:

This is a rather depressing indictment of the entire Nation and while it is true that far too many of us may slip from the strictly "straight and narrow," it is not felt that we all deserve the "tarring" which the author administers. Further, the tone of the book together with the quoted probable price of \$3.95 leads one to believe that it is highly doubtful "The Operators" will ever be a "best seller."

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials follow]

The EDEN Press

VALDEZ, ALASKA PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS



March 30, 1960

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Sir:

In the interest of national security, truth, and justice, in whose behalf both U.S. State and Federal Bureaus, Agencies and Courts are functioning, our Press is fulfilling its civic responsibility by making public the enclosed volume of public court documents.

This volume concerns a grave injustice which threatens the very foundations of freedom and decency everywhere. Equally as important, this volume substantiates the reality of what many millions of Americans have come to know as "UFOs" (Unidentified Flying Objects - or Outer Space Craft) - and the acute threat they presently pose to all Life on earth.

We respectfully urge you to give this matter your closest attention.

Yours very truly,

Jerome Eden
Jerome Eden

Desiree Eden
Desiree Eden

The EDEN Press

REC- 44

EX- 105

Copy: Gov. Wm. A. Egan

APR 29 1960

EXP. PROC.

APR 26 1960

ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 27, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "BEVERLY HILLS IS MY BEAT" Book
BY CLINTON H. ANDERSON, CHIEF
POLICE DEPARTMENT, BEVERLY HILLS,
CALIFORNIA, BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

The captioned book, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and copyrighted in 1960, was brought to the attention of the Bureau by letter dated 3-10-60 from SAC, Los Angeles.

THE AUTHOR:

Clinton H. Anderson, Chief of the Beverly Hills Police Department since December 30, 1942, has been known to the Bureau since 1936. On July 12, 1937, Anderson enrolled in the 6th Session of the FBI National Academy at which time he was a detective lieutenant with the Beverly Hills Police Department. During the course of his training, Anderson indicated dissatisfaction regarding the training course and threatened to withdraw. After several critical comments, on September 17, 1937, approximately 2 weeks prior to the graduation of the class, Anderson withdrew and consequently was not awarded a diploma because of failure to complete the course. In April, 1949, the Los Angeles Office advised Chief Anderson had instructed that the FBI was to be given no information whatever regarding some jewel cases in that area.

Anderson has maintained a feeling of bitterness toward the Bureau through the years. On the surface, he gives the impression of a willingness to cooperate and appears friendly; however, he seldom refers investigative matters to the Bureau except in the security field. In April, 1954, in connection with an interstate transportation of stolen property case, Anderson wrote the Bureau in a sarcastic manner concerning the whereabouts of furs in this case. In October, 1955, prior to the Director's appearance at the IACP Convention in Philadelphia, Anderson allegedly expressed the hope that he would have an opportunity to see the Director. At that time, the Bureau was advised that Anderson was currently being sued for divorce by his wife on charges of extreme cruelty.

1 - Mr. Malone
 1 - Miss Butler (Room 7630)

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62-46855-75
 MAY 4 1960
 Crime Section

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Beverly Hills is My Beat"
Book Review

In February, 1960, during a controversy between Chief Anderson and [redacted] whom Anderson had dismissed, Borders made statements to the effect that "The FBI will not accept Beverly Hills crime records because they know Anderson falsifies them." We, of course, declined to comment on these statements, however, it is noted that we have never refused to accept the crime reports of Beverly Hills. A number of years ago, we did have information that the department, in placing a value on property stolen, would only take 10 per cent of the value of the article as estimated by the victim. This has nothing to do with counting the number of offenses and an examination of the reports indicates no basic deficiency. By letter dated 3-31-60, Anderson wrote the Director concerning excellent cooperation rendered by the FBI in connection with the grand theft of a jewelry store in Beverly Hills. This communication was acknowledged by an in-absence letter. (1-6047) b6 b7C

THE BOOK:

The book is an account of Anderson's experiences during 30 years on the Beverly Hills police force. A reading of the book reflects that Anderson has chosen cases already well publicized. The book is, of course, full of well known names such as Walter Wanger, Jerry Giesler, Clara Bow, Charlie Chaplin, Lana Turner, and Bugsy Siegel. One gains the impression that Anderson, in view of the prominence of the citizens of his community, is more than a police officer. It is felt that he would also have you believe that the citizens of his community are in truth more law-abiding than most but because of their prominence, have received exaggerated publicity for minor offenses. However, he (Anderson) does not allow the wealth or prominence of the individual offender to color his judgment.

MENTION OF THE FBI:

There are only four references to the Bureau, none of which are of a derogatory nature. On page 57, Anderson states "Through the years, we have kept the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised of communistic activities here." On page 80, he refers to swindlers, particularly bogus military men in uniform and he states "We generally turn these types over to the FBI or the military for disciplining." In Chapter 13, Anderson refers to various criminals who have visited Beverly Hills and on page 137 states, "I remember Abner (Longie) Zwillman among the visitors we used to see here, at a time when the FBI labeled him 'leader of the New Jersey underworld.'" In the final paragraphs of his book

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "Beverly Hills is My Beat"
Book Review

Anderson refers to the many frustrations of police work, the chief one being that despite improvements in police methods during the past 30 years, the national crime rate is increasing. On page 217-218, he states "An FBI report recently disclosed that in a 10-year period, the number of major crimes reported annually in the United States increased 1,685,000 to 2,800,000, or 3 times as fast as the increase in population during the same period."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only. The references to the Bureau are in no way critical; the book is not outstanding; and we, of course, follow a policy of dealing with Anderson at arms length.

CME
4/28

AM
HUB

John

V.

EJP

file
6-3-60
pmb

esa

Mr. A. M. Belmont

April 29, 1960

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

LAMENT FOR A GENERATION
BY RALPH DE TOLENDANO
ROSE REVIEW

Book Reviews

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Ralph de Tolendano wrote captioned book on a fellowship grant from the Delta Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan (No reference contained in Bureau files). Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York publishers, sent the Director a copy signed by the author. Vice President Nixon furnished the foreword. The April 9, 1960, issue of National Review contains a review of the book by William F. Buckley, Jr., editor, which is both critical and laudatory:

"His demands...on his reader are high..."

"...this volume of learning and delight."

THE AUTHOR:

De Tolendano, according to Bureau files, was graduated from Columbia University in 1932. He has had a career of writing about controversial political affairs. He has been on the staffs of the New Leader, Plain Talk, and Newsweek. Information dated February, 1960, is that he is leaving Newsweek, where he has been associate editor and that he had been arrested "recently" by the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., on a perversion charge. (100-418078-12)

CMS:mb

(6)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. H. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Tele. Room
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Miss Gandy

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 11 1960

53 MAY 12 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-418978-

Memorandum: Sullivan to Belmont
Re: Lament For A Generation
By Ralph de Toledano
Book Review

THE BOOK:

The "generation" referred to in the title is the author's own, including the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. The book is actually the story of these turbulent years, with De Toledano's own search for political freedom as the background. Liberalism, socialism, conservatism, and communism, as they have affected American thought, are examined. The author touches skillfully and elegantly a legion of names and events as he moves from "my early flirting with Communism" until "I could say that God's grace had reached down to touch me."

More collative attention is given to the Elise trials, the McCarthy controversy, the Corman problem, and the admirable qualities of Whitaker Chambers and Richard Nixon. Frequent mention is made of the author's indignance with the lack of awareness of the dangers of communism: (1) "...a society which refused to see..." (p. 69), (2) "...the macabre dance of those who refused to see, refused to believe, refused to understand." (p. 100), (3) "...Chambers... futile attempts... to warn the authorities." (p. 107).

REFERENCES TO THE DIRECTOR AND THE FBI:

Page 109: "Newsweek had planned a cover story on (Tom) Donagan, but years of training as a top FBI agent had made him the prisoner of anonymity."

Page 110: "Louis Nichols, right-hand man to J. Edgar Hoover... became my friend."

Page 118: "...I was permitted to observe the tremendously painstaking and conscientious work of the FBI."

References on pages 62, 107, 123, 126, and 211 are only incidental.

RECOMMENDATION:

Note. For information.

Legal Attache, London
Director, FBI (62-46855)

**NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN
BOOK REVIEWS**

2 - Orig. & copy May 5, 1960
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler

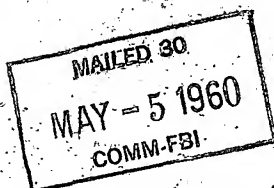
According to the Friday, April 22, 1960, issue of Soviet News, a new biography of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin has been prepared by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The biography has been put out in Moscow by the U. S. S. R. State Publishers of Political Literature and was written by a group of writers under the direction of Pyotr Pospelov.

You should determine whether this book is available in an English edition. If so, one copy should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, believes the book will be of value to the Bureau for reference purposes.

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)



REC- 21

62-46855-76

23 MAY 6 1960

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W.C. Sullivan _____
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REC'D MAY 10 1960

EX-125

62 MAY 10 1960

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**THE SUPREME COURT
AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**

By **Osmond K. Fraenkel**

BOOK REVIEWS

Book

2-Original & copy

1-yellow file copy

1-61-190

1-Section tickler

1-A. M. Butler

1-H. L. Edwards, 5254

1-C. L. McGowan, 5728

1-J. S. Johnson, 6221, IB

May 18, 1960

jh

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip, attention Central Research Section. The book is available for \$1.50 a copy through the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Inspector H. L. Edwards, Division II, and SA C. L. McGowan, Division VI, wish a copy of the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

*Book sent
1-3-60 Bu:
Filed in
Library*

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(9) *ala*

51 MAY 26 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 91

12 MAY 19 1960

61-1770-100-12764
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

May 10, 1960

Title of Book THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Author

Osmond K. Fraenkel

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research SectionBOOK REVIEWS

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTINGObtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☐ Domestic Intelligence Division
- ☐ Central Research, Room 7627
- ☐ Espionage, Room 2714
- ☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
- ☐ Liaison, Room 7641
- ☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
- ☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
- ☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

- ☐ Identification Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☒ Training & Inspection Division
- ☒ Mr. H.L. Edwards Section, Room 5254

- ☐ Administrative Division
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- ☒ Investigative Division
- ☒ Mr. McGowan Section, Room 5728

- ☐ Laboratory Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Crime Records Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book:

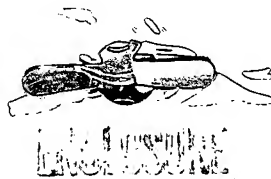
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62 MAY 25 1960

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62-46855



62 41955-78



62-46855-78

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-78
A timely report to the nation . . .

THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

How the Court Has Protected the Bill of Rights

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

Introduction by JOSEPH O'MEARA, *Dean, Notre Dame Law School*

Published for the

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

in its 40th Anniversary Year

OCEANA PUBLICATIONS, INC.

From the Introduction . . .

It is altogether appropriate that this book should appear as part of the observance of the fortieth-anniversary year of the American Civil Liberties Union. It cannot be doubted that the Union has contributed immeasurably to the improvement in the civil liberties climate which has come about since its founding. . . . Day after day, year in and year out, it is on the firing line for the American heritage of freedom. Thus it has performed and is performing an enormously useful function, and in my view, all of us are its debtors. . . .

The Supreme Court is an institution which is the ultimate guardian, under the Constitution, of the rights and liberties that have made America the land of promise; which is the chief spokesman for the Rule of Law in an increasingly lawless world; without which our republican form of government could not survive. . . . The Court is the greatest institutional safeguard we possess.

—JOSEPH O'MEARA

About the book . . .

The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is both a report and an interpretative analysis of the progress of civil liberties as shown by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, emphasizing the decisions of recent years which have affected every area of civil liberties. All leading cases are included. The material is arranged under the following topical headings:

The Bill of Rights	Searches and Seizures
In Time of War or Civil Disturbance	Cruel and Unusual Punishment
Bills of Attainder	Self Incrimination
Minority Rights	Double Jeopardy
Freedom of Expression	Jury Problems
Freedom of Assembly	Confrontation
Freedom of Religion	The Right to Counsel
Education	Indictment
Voting	Labor Relations
The Right to Travel	Congressional and Legislative Committees
Citizenship	Procedural Problems
Aliens	Leading Cases (full citations)
Due Process	Index

The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties is an important contribution to the continuing study and evaluation of our democratic society.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I enclose my check for copies of *The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties*, @ \$1.50 per copy.

NAME

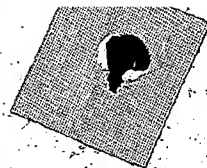
ADDRESS



OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, distinguished general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, has appeared before the Supreme Court in more than twenty important cases. Among the more notable ones involving various aspects of civil liberties were *De Jonge v. Oregon* (free speech), *Bridges v. California* (contempt), *Leyra v. New York* (extorted confession), *Trop v. Dulles* (withdrawal of citizenship). He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the New York County Lawyers Association, and for many years was Chairman of the Hearings Board of the New York City Department of Welfare. Mr. Fraenkel is the author of two books, *The Sacco-Vanzetti Case* and *Our Civil Liberties*, and numerous articles which have appeared in the *Harvard Law Review*, *Columbia Law Review*, and other legal publications.

Publication: April 1960

\$1.50 paperbound



2 - Original & copy
1 - file copy
Suttler
Johnson - 6221 IB
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler
May 23, 1960

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

MERGER MOVEMENTS IN AMERICAN
INDUSTRY, 1895 1956
BOOK REVIEWS
(Bu File 62-46855)

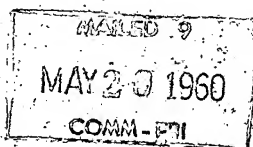
You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Referenced book is believed to have been published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, during the first part of 1960.

NOTE: Inspector W. C. Sullivan desires a copy of book for reference purposes; the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

National Bureau of Economic Research incorporated 1/29/20 in State of New York, as a non-profit-making organization with income derived from grants and contributions. Its officers and directors are persons prominent in their particular fields and they are elected annually. 100-153843-1, encl. p. 8; 100-153843-6

AMB:klh
(7)



EX 109

REC-44

62-46855-79

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51 MAY 27 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 18, 1960

Title of Book AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR THE NUCLEAR AGEAuthor WALTER F. HAHN, JOHN C. NEFFBook Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

(When available?)

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
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Section or Division~~Domestic Intelligence Division~~☐ Central Research, Room 7627☐ Espionage, Room 2714☒ Internal Security, Room 1509☐ Liaison, Room 7641☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527/☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☒ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book:

62 MAY 27 1960

file 62-46855

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 26 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

May 19, 1960

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Book Reviews

Title of Book TONGUE OF FIREAuthor Ernest Frankel

(DIAL; \$4.95)

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) Room 7644

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- gla* ☒ Internal Security, Room 1509
- ☐ Liaison, Room 7641
- ☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
- ☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
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Nature of Book:

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62-46855-80

NOT RECORDED

5 MAY 24 1960

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62 MAY 27 1960

file 62-46855

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : *CWB* Legat, London (62-253)

DATE: May 20, 1960

SUBJECT: NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VLADIMIR ILYICH ~~LENIN~~ *Book*
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 5/5/60.

This matter concerning obtaining copy of new biography of LENIN has been discussed with

b7D

Contacts were also made with foreign book dealers in the London area and they advised that they have not heard of an English translation of this particular book. This office will remain alert to furnish this book to the Bureau as soon as it is published and available in England.

RUC
2 - Bureau
1 - London
CWB:1c
(3)

REC- 68

62-46855-81

23 MAY 24 1960

EX-107

NAT. INTE. SEC.

50 MAY 31 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

REC-19

May 18, 1960

AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA; The Formative Period

Title of Book

Theodore Draper

Author

(VIKING PRESS, \$8.50.)

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
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required by this
Section or Division☒ Domestic Intelligence Division☐ Central Research, Room 7627☐ Espionage, Room 2714☒ Internal Security, Room 1509 /Mr. Dise☐ Liaison, Room 7641☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: "The authoritative inside history of the American Communist party in the years when all its patterns were being set, revealing at every step how the Comintern in Moscow shaped its policy, helped financially, and made and unmade its leaders."

50 MAY 31 1960

file 62-46855

EX-104
REC-19

Central Research

NOT RECORDED

7 MAY 25 1960

7

62-46855-82

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: May 31, 1960

FROM : *amb* Legat, London (62-240)

6
SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N.S. KHRUSHCHOV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., SEPTEMBER 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

BOOK REVIEW

62-46855-83

ReBulet 3/16/60.

Contents of referenced letter have been discussed with

[REDACTED]

information that copies of this book are obtainable.

Inasmuch as [REDACTED] our interest in this matter this case is being placed in an RUC status and an administrative tickler has been set so that it can be periodically checked.

RUC

2 - Bureau

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EX-105

62-46855-83

12 JUN 3 1960

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: June 7, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *AB*

SUBJECT: "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"
 BY THEODORE DRAPER
 BOOK REVIEW

This volume is the second written by Draper relating to the history of communism in America. The first book, "The Roots of American Communism," traced the development of the Party in this country from its inception until 1923. "American Communism and Soviet Russia" details the gyrations of the Party for the next six years--through 1929.

Draper has documented this story with painstaking and interesting detail. His source material consists of many original and rare Party documents as well as interviews and correspondence with a number of the leading figures who played active parts in the Party's history during those years.

This book discloses in no uncertain terms the consistent control exerted by the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union over the CP, USA, through the Communist International (Comintern). The facts presented by Draper should leave no doubt in the mind of any reader as to the true nature of the international communist conspiracy and should explode any myths that the CP is in any sense a real political organization. There are numerous detailed accounts of intrigue among the Party's top functionaries attempting to gain control of the Party for themselves; of the almost constant factional struggles; of the frequent and sudden switches in Party line to make the Party's policies conform to Moscow's desires and instructions; of the many journeys made by CP functionaries to Moscow to straighten out tangled Party affairs; of the Comintern representatives sent to the United States at strategic moments to dictate the line and leadership for the CP, USA; and, finally, of Stalin's terrible anger when Jay Lovestone, as leader of the CP in the United States with a majority of the membership solidly behind him, had the temerity to fight the Kremlin on the line it promulgated for the CP, USA, in 1929. This latter incident, of course, led to Lovestone's expulsion from the CP, USA, even before he returned to the United States from Moscow. These events leading to Lovestone's expulsion are explained in detail and are the same events which, of course, placed Earl Browder in the top Party position with the full and complete blessings of Stalin.

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Dize

PWD:ras (6) 50 JUN 20 1960

62-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 149 JUN 14 1960

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-362227-24

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: "AMERICAN COMMUNISM AND SOVIET RUSSIA"

Separate chapters in the book deal with the structure of the Party, the Party's vacillating policies with regard to work in the trade-union field and the struggle to establish a line which the Party should follow with regard to Negroes in the United States. With respect to the latter, the book clearly shows that Soviet instructions prevailed and the slogan on the "right of self-determination for the Negro" became the Party's line even over the objections of some of the leading Party theoreticians in the CP, USA.

Draper, in his book, reaches the conclusion that "Nothing and no one could alter the fact that the American Communist Party had become an instrument of the Russian Communist Party."

With regard to the author, Theodore Draper was born Theodore Dubinsky in Brooklyn, New York, on September 11, 1912. In 1954, when interviewed by Bureau Agents, he related that as a result of his family background his early thinking was influenced along the lines of "socialism." At the age of 15, he was associated with the Young Peoples Socialist League, and during his early college years he became politically identified with the communist movement. He was associated with the communist publications "Daily Worker" and "New Masses" from 1934 to 1939. In 1939 he began to split with the communist movement because of the refusal of the Party to permit one of his articles to be published in "New Masses." His complete disillusionment with communism was effected in 1948 when the communists seized power in Czechoslovakia. Draper wrote the first of his proposed series of books on communism in 1957. As mentioned earlier, instant book is his second volume in the series entitled "Communism in American Life." It is noted the survey which is making this series of studies on communist influence in American life possible is being generously supported by the Fund for the Republic.

There are no references in this volume to the Director or the FBI.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tamm

DATE: June 7, 1960

FROM : R. L. Millen *RLM*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS *Stewart #248*

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Attached is a review of the above publication recently received in the Electronics Section.

Electronics Section review of this book indicates that it would be a valuable adjunct to FBI field office libraries. Field Electronic Maintenance Technicians and Sound-Trained Agents would undoubtedly find it a very helpful reference in connection with the maintenance and installation of field radio and sound equipment. It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at the publisher's price of \$2.95 per copy. I believe it would be to the Bureau's advantage to purchase one of these books for each field office library and for the libraries of the Bureau's radio stations at Ramona, California, and Midland and Sowego, Virginia.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Recommend this memorandum and attachment be referred to the Publications Desk, Domestic Intelligence Division and to the Bureau Library for information.

ordered 6/16/60 JFW

2. Recommend the Administrative Division purchase and forward to each field office, to the Ramona Radio Receiving Station, to the Ramona Radio Transmitting Station, to the Midland Radio Station and to the Sowego Radio Station one copy each of "Handbook of Electronic Tables and Formulas" at a total cost of \$171.10 (58 copies at \$2.95 each). *62-46855-84*

ENCLOSURE *K*

EX 109

REC-8

JUN 21 1960

Enclosure

- 1 - Publications Desk
- 1 - Bureau Library
- 1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention: Mr. Newman)

62-46855

JUN 21 1960 *ec*GWF:pcc (8) *JFW**3 JFW*

HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS

Copyright 1959 by HOWARD W. SAMS & CO.,
INC., Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Library of Congress Catalog Card
Number: 59-15012

Reviewed by: SA GEORGE W. FINGER, JR.

The "HANDBOOK OF ELECTRONIC TABLES AND FORMULAS" is a compilation of facts, figures, formulas and laws of electronics, aimed at providing the working electronics engineer and technician with a single ready-reference volume. It was compiled by Donald Herrington and Stanley Meachum of the Howard W. Sams Engineering Staff and is published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., and The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.

The book is a single volume of 117 pages of text material with a complete table of contents and an adequate index. It is broken into sixty-three sections and covers formulas and laws of electronics, constants, standards, symbols, codes, mathematical tables and formulas, service and installation data, and miscellaneous reference material. It features a number of charts and nomographs, including such material as an FCC Allocation Chart, Reactance Charts from one cycle per second to 1,000 megacycles per second, a Parallel Resistance Nomograph and a Television Signal Standards Chart.

The many formulas, facts, figures, etc., found in this volume are, of course, available from other sources. However, this compilation places them all in a neat and compact book which should prove very useful to technicians, engineers, students or anyone with a continuing interest in electronics.

It is available in Washington from Kenyon Electronic Supply Company, 2020 14th Street, Northwest, at a cost of \$2.95 per single copy.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-84

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 22, 1960

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD OF RADIO--TELEVISION"
 AUTHOR: JOHN W. BACHMAN *no fee*
 PUBLISHER: ASSOCIATION PRESS, 291 BROADWAY,
 NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
 BOOK REVIEWS

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated 6/9/60 captioned "Report On Television By The National Council of Churches." This report, published by the National Council of Churches, has been described by Drew Pearson as one of the most devastating reports in the history of television. In essence, this report sets forth the findings of a study commission which was to delve into the broadcasting and film industry as it related to the field of religious education. A progress report was submitted in February, 1959, and another in February, 1960. Captioned book sets forth the major points covered by the commission in their report; however, this book, while not an official statement of the study commission, nor of the National Council of Churches, is highly recommended by the commission.

GENERAL THEME:

Author Bachman analyzes the effect that the media of radio and television have on the world today through the eyes of a Christian. He briefly dissects the American system of broadcasting and its growth from a small, newly-developed endeavor to a far-reaching business enterprise which greatly effects all with whom it comes in contact. He points out the noted lack of religious-type programs which are released during "prime times." The same is true for entertainment on the intellectual level such as operas, Shakespearean plays, etc.

EX 105

REC- 83

NOT RECORDED

Bachman recognizes that the level of interesting and worthwhile programs can certainly be raised through concentrated effort on the part of both the networks involved and by the sponsors of the individual programs. The voluminous Western series which populate the television screen today are also taken into account by the author and their obvious effect on the youth of this era. He points out that although when it is reported that a certain broadcast has changed the opinions of only 5% of its audience, this may sound insignificant until it is recognized that a single network television program often attracts 20 million or more viewers. As a corollary to this, the effect that this one

1 - Mr. Belmont (Central Research)

JMR:paw

(6)

20 JUN 27 1960

50 JUN 30 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-58864-453

Jones to DeLoach memorandum

Re: "The Church In The World Of Radio--Television"
Book Review

program has on the 20 million viewers is in a sense cumulative because the million persons affected (5%) would undoubtedly spread their opinions and influence relatives, friends and co-workers.

The many-sided area of news discussions comes into analysis together with the obvious resulting controversies between any two factions. On page 69, Bachman mentions the occasion when Cyrus S. Eaton interviewed on the air by Mike Wallace expressed a low opinion of the FBI and "scores of agencies engaged in investigating, in snooping, in informing, in creeping up on people." Congressman Walter solicited time from the American Broadcasting Company to reply to Mr. Eaton. The same "equal time" concept has become very notable in the field of politics as the representatives of one party demand "free time" to rebut allegations put forth by the opposition.

Mr. Bachman, after his analysis of the radio and television world of today, together with its problems and its possibilities, launches into what he considers to be a desirable direction for these forms of media. He points out the notable lack of encouragement for religious programs and adds that the two main religious programs, "Look Up and Live" and "Frontier of Faith," are scheduled when most churchgoers can seldom view them. He feels that although the field of religious education, through the use of radio and television and its corresponding uplift of moral standards, is certainly a step in the right direction for bettering the programs which are released to the public, continuing research in matters such as this is obviously necessary. He mentions that one such research organization has already begun (New Haven Communications Research Project). He ends his book with a paraphrase from the Bible, "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard what is possible for the church in the world of radio--television if there is persistence in the pursuit."

This book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

*gmc
6/24*

Don

*JPM
5/6/23*

*Book detached
and filed in Bureau
Library 6/24/60
JES*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *also*

DATE: June 24, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *Se*

SUBJECT: *X* COMMUNISM IN AMERICAN POLITICS
BY DAVID J. SAPOSS
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, is the essence of what David J. Saposs knows about communism. His purpose is to realert the American people to the menace of communism. His message is that communists use front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements and failures do not deter them from trying again. Saposs mentions the Director three times: (1) in connection with a letter from a Minneapolis mayor asking him to look into "communist" activity there, (2) regarding the Director's testimony pertaining to Communist Party membership figures, and (3) quoting the Director's testimony containing the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA. He refers to the FBI when he mentions Angela Calomiris as "an FBI undercover worker." The author is an expert labor economist who was affiliated with communist fronts during the 1930's. He has been investigated under the Hatch Act in 1942-43 and under the European Recovery Program in an applicant-type investigation in 1948. Informants described him as Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, and a loyal American.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-87

62-46855

CMF:meh

(8)

1 - Mr. Parsons *1960*
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - M. A. Jones

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Hall
 1 - Miss Butler
 1 - Section tickler

10 JUN 28 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

DETAILS:

Purpose of the Book

Captioned book was published this year by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., and dedicated to the author's daughters. In this book, according to the preface, is the essence of what the author knows about communism as it has occupied his attention for almost 50 years. He hopes the book will "help to realert the American people toward the menace of Communism. . ."

Format

Previously published material makes up the greater portion of this book. Many passages are quoted verbatim. There are 25 pages of references listed at the close. From those sources, the author assembled material to deliver his message and promote his purpose.

Mention of the Director

Three times there is reference made to the Director of the FBI. On page 63, the reference concerns a letter to the Director from the mayor of Minneapolis. Saposs states that the letter was to urge the Director "to look into Communist control of the Farmer-Labor Association" in Minnesota, and that it appeared later in the Daily Worker although a copy "was not obtained from the mayor's office." In Bureau files, there is a letter from Mayor Thomas Latimer, dated December 3, 1935, asking the Director to investigate activities of "a group here, a large portion of whom are Communists, who pretend to be functioning under the guise of an out-law labor organization." The letter, however, does not name the Farmer-Labor Association. Furthermore, the only Bureau dissemination of the letter was a copy to the Director of the Works Progress Administration also mentioned in Latimer's letter. (9-1390-1-2)

The Farmer-Labor Association was formed in Minnesota in 1925 to eliminate the communist element in its parent organization, the Farm-Labor Federation. However, communists held leadership positions in the Association, which from 1928 to 1931 dominated the Farmer Labor Party, an entirely separate organization. In 1945,

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

the communists in St. Paul met with the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Association. This group decided to build the Democratic Farmer Labor Party and let the Farmer-Labor Association die a natural death. (100-3-74-228, pp. 109-111; 100-149693-15, p. 5; 100-3-17-18, p. 24; 100-15862-106)

On page 221, reference is made to two articles in The New York Times relating to the Director's testimony before congressional committees in 1956 and 1957, wherein he warned that membership figures are no criterion for judging the influence of the Communist Party.

On pages 224 through 226, is quoted the portion of the Director's statement to the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, wherein he states the objectives of the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA.

The FBI is mentioned on page 132. Saposs refers to "Miss Angela Calomiris, an FBI undercover worker in the Communist Party of New York. . ." (Calomiris testified at the trial of the eleven communists and was discontinued as a Bureau informant in 1951.)

Contents

Captioned book retells that the Comintern in 1922 made plans for the Communist Party, USA, to work "within the budding labor parties in the political field." Examples are given, to show how over and over the communists have used front organizations and fellow travelers to penetrate American political movements. That the communists in a political organization never fail to fend for the Soviet line and Soviet foreign policy is clarified by a review of their use of the Washington Commonwealth Federation (WCF), a communist front organization, of the Farmer-Labor Association, and of the American Labor Party (ALP) and the Progressive Party, political front organizations by means of which communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties. That the communists have often met defeat but will continue to try to sway American politics is Saposs's message.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: Communism in American Politics
by David J. Saposs
Book Review

Biographical Sketch of the Author

Summary

David J. ~~David Joseph (Sapostnik) Saposs~~, labor economist and author, came to the United States with his parents from Kiev, Russia, in 1895, when he was nine years old. He became a labor expert at the University of Wisconsin and later received a Ph. B. degree from Columbia University. Experience gained in the Labor Bureau, Incorporated, which he founded, in the Labor Division of Columbia University, and on the faculty at Brookwood, the first resident labor college in the United States, was his background for becoming chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board in 1935. At that time, he was advising labor to build a third party in preparation for the time when the Administration might grow hostile. *ny.*

(124-1543-47, p. 2; Current Biography 1940; Who's Who in World Jewry 1955)

Twice has Saposs been investigated by the Bureau: first, during 1942 and 1943, when he was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and next, in 1948, when he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation relative to his employment by the European Recovery Program in Europe. (121-10759-1, 124-1543-41)

During the 1930's, Saposs was affiliated with half a dozen communist front organizations but these associations seem to have ceased about the time of the Russo-German Nonaggression Pact of 1939. Saposs was characterized by many who knew him as being Socialist in outlook, opposed to communism, anti-Soviet, and a loyal American. (121-10759-4; 10;-471-12; 124-1543-41)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: July 7, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *W.C. Sullivan*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increased personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official

EX-100

RSG:jes *jes*
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. Garner

REC- 84

13 JUL 11 1960

59 JUL 15 1960

62-46855-87
CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont

RE: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for a one-year period in the event of inquiries. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the first six months of 1960, a total of 41 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-five books were reviewed and seven were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 17 of which were reviewed. Of the eight book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during this six months' period, five were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at present. Another status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

Ref None. For your information.

SAC, New York

Index,
d copy
file copy
July 11, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

OUR SECRET WAR
BOOK REVIEWS

Be
The "Walter Winchell, of New York" column, on page six of the June 23, 1960, issue of the New York Mirror carried the following information:

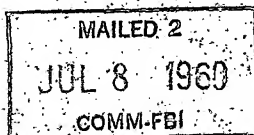
"You may be startled to learn that domestic Communists have made little secret of their espionage activities. Red publishers here have distributed a book called 'Our Secret War.' The tome contains various descriptions of methods employed by Communist spies for communication purposes. Moreover, this handbook for Communist espionage details methods for eluding the police and the U. S. counter-espionage agencies. It includes the rules established by a famous espionage school of the German general staff."

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

AMB:meh *meh*
(7)

NOTE:

Because the above information appeared in the Winchell column, Inspector W. C. Sullivan believes the book should be available to the Bureau for review.



EX-100

REC-39

62-46855-88

15 JUL 11 1960

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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

53 JUL 14 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-17-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "THIS DAY'S
MADNESS" WRITTEN BY HAROLD
RANSTAD, FORMER AGENT

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W. J. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

N. P. H. W. S. H.
N. P. H. W. S. H.

Bob R. Review

You will recall Harold Ranstad, a former Bureau Agent, recently gave you a typed manuscript of a book entitled "This Day's Madness" which he has prepared for publication. Ranstad asked whether the Bureau would review the manuscript for him.

BACKGROUND RE HAROLD RANSTAD:

67-35263 reflects that Ranstad is a former Special Agent who EOD 4-23-34 and retired 7-31-55. His services were satisfactory. However, it is noted that Ranstad in May, 1955, was censured, placed on probation, ordered transferred to the Pittsburgh Office, and demoted from GS-14 to GS-13 as a result of his reporting for duty and then taking the time for refreshments in the cafeteria. As of April, 1960, Ranstad was employed as Counsel and Investigator for the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF MANUSCRIPT:

Ranstad's manuscript, which is book length, deals with communism. The book opens with a diagnosis of the current international situation and throughout is extremely anticommunist. In fact, the book often becomes a tract, that is, highly opinionated concerning National and international problems involving communism. The book holds former President Roosevelt and the New Deal as largely responsible for the increase of communism, both in the United States and the world. In fact, at times the tone of the book becomes almost that of ridicule and "poking fun" at decisions made by some governmental officials in regard to communism.

EX 109

REC.

After an "in-depth" study of the U-2 incident, Ranstad identifies the communists as "political criminals" who are bent on conquering the world. He then spends considerable time discussing Karl Marx, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin. Obviously, Ranstad has spent considerable time, particularly on Marx, in researching data but his attitude is that of "poking fun" to such an extent that

FCS:jac(7)

51 JUL 18 1960

1 Xerox
7-12-60
146

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PERS.

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PERS. FILES

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-35263-240

Jones to DeLoach Memo

at times the impact of the writing is lost. Ranstad spends considerable time in analyzing Marx's thoughts and techniques. At all times he tries to point out their incorrectness and fallacies. He then sketches the application of communism in Russia by Lenin and Stalin. Considerable emphasis is placed by Ranstad on Khrushchev's 1956 speech denouncing Stalin. After this beginning, Ranstad's book then branches into other fields. No effort is made to analyze the Communist Party, USA, either from its organizational apparatus or its day-to-day tactics. The manuscript primarily dwells on pointing out the errors of communism and how many people have been duped by the communists. Support is given to enforcement of the Smith Act. Criticism is made of the Fund for the Republic and Robert Hutchins for their attitude toward communism. Strong support is given to the Government's Loyalty Program and considerable space allotted to a refutation of ideas expressed by Chief Justice Earl Warren concerning Communism. In fact, in mentioning a speech by Warren, Ranstad says that it contained "not one word to which communists would object."

Ranstad feels that comments by men such as Warren that American liberties are in jeopardy are not true. He also feels that the country is in danger of fiscal bankruptcy, from inflation and high spending. Considerable discussion is given on this topic. "Unpleasant fact number one is that the United States is a nation on the verge of financial and moral bankruptcy. Prohibition, the New Deal, inflation, and the reckless lending and spending at home and abroad, in war and in peace, have been important factors contributing to our present dilemma." He criticizes Mr. Nehru of India: "President Roosevelt's attitude toward Marxism and communists was no less naive than that recently displayed by Mr. Nehru."

MENTION OF FBI :

The FBI is mentioned only twice and then in passing references. On Page 113 mention is made that communist fortunes reached a low ebb in the United States "thanks to the tireless efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and then he lists other anticommunist groups as also contributing to the demise of communists. On Page 157, talking about judicial proceedings he states: "Suppose some people do believe a man is guilty of espionage if the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested him on that charge and a Federal Grand Jury has indicted him." No further comment is made. In fact, Ranstad seems to purposely avoid mention of the FBI and there is nothing in the manuscript which would lead the reader to

Jones to DeLoach Memo

think that he was a former Special Agent. He discusses in some detail the Gold-Fuchs-Greenglass case but the Bureau is not mentioned. An introduction to the book has been written by D. Milton Ladd, former Assistant to the Director of the FBI.

OBSERVATIONS:

As indicated the book is definitely anticommunist and style-wise is most readable. After an initial discussion of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, the book seems then chiefly to branch off into discussions concerning the impact of communism in this country. No specific case illustrations are given (with the exception of the Gold case) and the manuscript is confined almost exclusively to an argumentative approach trying to prove that communism is an evil and that too many "dupes" have been taken in. As indicated previously, at times the book almost becomes a tract, with Ranstad becoming most dogmatic in his statements which many times imply broad generalizations. On Page 248, talking about further actions to protect the nation, he mentions the need for realistic security programs. Communists must be excluded from the government and then Ranstad states "A central government agency may be necessary to discharge the responsibility of safeguarding the internal security without impinging unnecessarily on individual rights and interests." It is not known what Ranstad has in mind but if this could be interpreted as advocating a National police it would be undesirable from the Bureau's point of view.

It is felt that Ranstad should be told that the book has been reviewed and that the Bureau, of course, is not in a position to make any comments on it--this being his own personal responsibility. The comment on Page 248 concerning a central government agency might be called to his attention saying that if this could mean establishment of a national police, that it would be contrary to our democratic beliefs.

RECOMMENDATION:

deleted para. JLC.

Room 4248

1 - Yellow file copy

SAC, New York

July 13, 1960

Director, FBI (62-45855)

FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, ET AL.
BOOK REVIEWS

The Bulletin (publication of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich, Germany), Volume VII, Number 1, January, 1960, on page 51 carried information that the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy has been produced. The book contains 312 pages and is alleged to have been prepared by a large collective of authors headed by Chief Editor of the Kommunist F. Konstantinov.

You should discreetly determine whether an English edition of captioned book is available. If so, you should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

The Legal Attache, London, should also discreetly determine whether an English edition of captioned book is available. If so, a copy should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

1 - Legal Attache, London

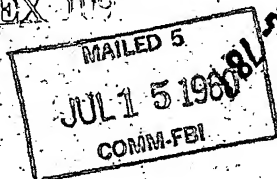
1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

AMB:meh *meh*

(8)

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research, for review and for reference purposes. If obtained, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library after review.

EX 109



19 JUL 18 1960

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 7/21/60

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

OUR SECRET WAR-BOOK REVIEWS

FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, et al
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

Book Reviews

Reurlet July 11, 1960 and July 18, 1960.

With regard to the book "Our Secret War," New York Office sources of information were unable to furnish any information concerning the book. In addition, there was no information regarding the book at Four Continent Book Corporation, New Century Publishers, Jefferson Bookshop or International Publishers. The NYO, seeking to obtain additional information regarding the book, discreetly ascertained from the "New York Mirror," July 20, 1960, that WALTER WINCHELL and his staff were on vacation until after Labor Day.

Will
follow
up

With regard to the textbook Foundations of Marxist Philosophy, the Institute for the Study of the USSR advised they did not have the book and did not know where it could be located. The Four Continent Book Corporation (FCBC) advised the textbook is available in the Russian language at the FCBC.

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1 - New York (100-87235) (41)

JJG:mzg
(3)

EX-105

REC-18

62-46855-91

CENTRAL RESEARCH

52 JUL 27 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: July 29, 1960

FROM : Legat, London (62-255)

SUBJECT: FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY
PREPARED BY F. KONSTANTINOV, ETAL.
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/18/60.

Contact has been made with [redacted]
[redacted] concerning the English publication of the textbook,
Foundations of Marxist Philosophy, and on [redacted]
[redacted] not yet been
able to obtain the English version, although they believe one
is to be printed.

Bookstores in London who handle this type of
publication, have also been discreetly contacted, with negative
results.

[redacted] aware of the Bureau's interest in this
matter and this case will be periodically followed [redacted]

An administrative tickler has been set.

RUC

5 - Bureau

1 - London (62-255)

ACM:ec
(6)

REC-89

5 AUG 2 1960

53 AUG 9 1960

July 29, 1960

Title of Book THE POLITICIANAuthor Robert WelchBook Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division☐ Domestic Intelligence Division☐ Central Research, Room 7627☐ Espionage, Room 2714☒ Internal Security, Room 1509/Kleinkauf☐ Liaison, Room 7641☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book:

59 AUG 10 1960

REC- 45

62-46855-93

NOT RECORDED

11 AUG 8 1960

Central Research

file 62-46855

Previously read
- reviewed. It's
not actually a
published book
but one which
Welch has had
a limited number
of copies printed
to pass on to
friends.
See 62-104401-7
for copy of
the Politician.
Ans.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - A. M. Butler
- 1 - Section Ticker
- 1 - R. D. Cotter
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 2 - original & copy
- 1 - yellow file copy

August 18, 1960

CUBA: ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION
BY LEO RUBINMAN AND PAUL H. SWEENEY
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK REVIEW

You should discreetly obtain one copy of captioned book and forward it to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section.

The book has been published by the Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, New York, and is priced at \$3.50 a copy.

NOTE: SA R. D. Cotter, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for review. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:des des
(7)

*Book not
in CRSS. 8-23-60.
Routed to [unclear]*

EX 109

REC-23 62-46855-94

AUG 23 1960

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 20
AUG 17 1960
COMM-FBI

- Olson _____
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- Arsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- Loach _____
- Malone _____
- Guire _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Man _____
- Wady _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 16, 1960

Title of Book CUBA: ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTIONAuthor Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy
Monthly Review Press; New York; \$3.50.Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Nature of Book: A report, by the authors, of their three-week visit to Cuba in March.

62-46855-
ENCLOSURE

file 62-46855

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-8-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW OF
"JOURNEY INTO CRIME"
BY DON WHITEHEAD PUBLISHED
BY RANDOM HOUSE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/12/83 BY SP-1034/SP
 22796

✓ Tolson
 Mohr
 Parsons
 Belmont
 Callahan
 DeLoach
 Malone
 McGuire
 Rosen
 Tamm
 Trotter
 W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

BACKGROUND:

Bennett Cerf, President of Random House, sent the Director an advance copy of the captioned book with a cover letter. This letter was acknowledged by the Director on 8-4-60 thanking Cerf for his thoughtfulness in making the book available.

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

The jacket of the book is not unlike "The FBI Story" and on the bottom front of the jacket it is stated that Whitehead is the author of "The FBI Story." The current book is 274 pages in length. The price of the book which is normally indicated on the inside front cover of the jacket has obviously been removed

The entire book is a series of short criminal stories each taking place in a different country. Nine or ten of the stories relate to prominent murders that took place in different countries such as England, France, Belgium and Austria. Although Whitehead writes in his usual interesting style, this book contains no new or startling information for law enforcement officers.

Throughout the book Whitehead makes numerous references to the FBI as indicated by the attached white tabs in the book.* He clearly sets forth the fact that the Bureau is the law enforcement agency which sets the standard other countries attempt to follow. He points out the difficulties of the police forces in France, Germany and Japan following World War II and the concerted and, for the most part, successful effort by these police forces to gain the confidence of the citizens. Although he does not say so in so many words, it is obvious that Whitehead was not favorably impressed with law enforcement in some of the far eastern areas he visited and he states that law enforcement is too often corrupt and subject to political forces to be successful.

EX 104

REC- 89

1 - W. C. Sullivan (Book Review Section)

JK:lln
 (3)

* Detached in DO

8-13-60

SENT DIRECTOR
 8-13-60

10 AUG 16 1960

CENTRAL RECORDS

62-46855-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-268662-95

57 AUG 22 1960

"JOURNEY INTO CRIME"
Jones to DeLoach

The last two chapters in the book are concerning Bureau cases. The first of these cases is set forth in chapter 20 entitled "A Crude Case of Robbery." This describes the attempted burglary of a small bank in Campton, Kentucky, by subjects J. Paul Scott, his brother, Don Scott and Earl F. Morris. All three subjects had previously been convicted and sentenced for bank robbery in Texas. While serving in prison together they reviewed the causes leading to their apprehension and came to the conclusion that they would not have been captured if they had sufficient fire power particularly machine guns to use in their escapades.

Upon release from prison in 1954 they made plans to burglarize the Kentucky bank. This attempt took place in January, 1957. A watchman on guard in the bank shot one of the Scotts who was carrying a flashlight in his mouth while attempting to enter the bank at night. The bullet drove the flashlight battery spring into Scott's tongue and foiled the burglary attempt. The Scotts and Morris wounded a sheriff while fleeing the scene of the crime. FBI Agents and local police officers initiated a concentrated investigation to locate the robbers and found them hiding in a corn shock cold and hungry but with their arsenal of machine guns and other firearms ready to kill anyone who caused them difficulty. All three subjects have been sentenced to 30 years in prison. (91-9811)

The last chapter of the book, chapter 21 entitled "The Handsome Fraud of Fairfax," describes the activities of a lone bank robber in the San Francisco area. This subject William Liebscher, Jr., a used car salesman, robbed 14 banks of over \$28,000 in a period of 18 months in 1956 and 57. His method of operation was very simple. He disguised himself with a theatrical pencil, adding a false mustache and face wrinkles to indicate greater age. He used a toy gun with only the barrel protruding from a sock and used his own automobile as the get-away car in each instance. He was captured by the FBI after prolonged and detailed investigation. ma chief clue was his handwriting obtained from American Trust Bank money orders which he attached a note when tendered to bank tellers instructing them to give him money in their possession. He has been tried and sentenced to 15 years in prison (91-9096)

Both of the above cases mention the FBI in a very favorable manner and are accurate as to time, details and sentences given the subjects.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information regarding Whitehead's new book, "Journey into Crime," published by Random House.

SAC, Chicago

2 - original & copy

August 10, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

① - yellow file copy

1 - 100-401291

1 - L. Whitson

1 - Section Tickler

1 - A. M. Butler

1 - J. F. Bland

✓
PROPOSED BOOK TO COVER THE
FRANCIS GARY POWERS TRIAL,
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
BOOK REVIEWS

*Little of book per Publishers
weekly 8-24-60 issue, The Times
of the U-2. JMB*

According to an article appearing on page 3 in the August 14, 1960 issue of The Worker, "Within seven days of the conclusion of the trial, a spokesman for the publishers said, a complete book, including the full transcript of the historic trial of the American spy pilot will be made available to the American people."

The book is expected to sell at \$2.50 or \$3.00, depending on the length of the trial, and may be ordered from Translation World Publishers, Suite 900, 22 W. Madison, Chicago 2, Illinois.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of referenced book, when available, and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA L. Whitson, Espionage Section, and SA J. F. Bland, Subversive Control Section, indicated a desire to receive referenced book. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library as a reference.

AMB:des *des*
(8)

MAILED 27

AUG 18 1960

COMM-FBI

REC-59

62-46855-96

11 AUG 19 1960

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57 AUG 24 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNREC COPY AND ENCL FILED IN

I
Director, FBI

8/10/60
ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH
SECTION

SAC, Little Rock (80-0-471)

**"TIME BOMB -- THE FAUBUS REVOLT"
GENERAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

BOOK REVIEWS

ReLRLet to Bureau 6/6/60.

On 8/8/60, EDITH SWEEZY, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ East Second St., Little Rock, Arkansas, who works in the office of JOHN F. WELLS, president, General Publishing Company, made available a chapter from the forthcoming book "TIME BOMB -- THE FAUBUS REVOLT", by JOHN F. WELLS, which is being distributed to potential purchasers by Mr. WELLS. This chapter is enclosed for the information of the Bureau.

Enclosure - 1
JJC/rp
(3)

C 10
57 AUG 25 1960

63-46855
NOT RECORDED
183 AUG 15 1960
FILED IN

1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - A. M. Ingram
1 - Section

Original & copy
Yellow file copy
100-350092

SAC, New York

August 22, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**DISARMAMENT AND THE
AMERICAN ECONOMY
EDITED BY HERBERT APTHEKER
BOOK REVIEWS**

Book Reviews

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section. The book is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 E. 16 street, New York 3, New York for 75 cents a copy.

Note: Inspector Sullivan wishes to have a copy of this book available as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. *Not in Bureau Library*

AMB:meh *meh*
(8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-350092

EX-104

REC-41 62-46855-97

15-AUG 23 1960

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AUG 22 1960
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59 AUG 26 1960

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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

JEFFERSON BOOKSHOP

100 E. 16 St., New York 3, N.Y.

Announces "Disarmament and The American Economy"

Studies in the ideology,
politics, and economics of
disarmament in the U.S.A.

By:

James S. Allen
 Robert W. Dunn
 Jurgen Kucynski
 Victor Perlo
 Herbert Aptheker
 John Eaton
 Hyman Lumer
 George Wheeler

Edited by: — Herbert Aptheker
 Price: — 75 cents

file 5-7

Robert A. L.

G. D. Coates
 J. H. [unclear]
 W. P. [unclear]
 T. W. Kitchin
 B. C. Rachner

W.C. Sullivan
Mrs. [unclear]

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker *P. 11* _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date *8-14-60* _____

Anthony [unclear]

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-97

August 18, 1960

*Book Review*Title of Book PUERTO RICO: Land of WondersAuthor Earl Parker/Hanson

Knopf; \$4.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☐ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☐ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☒ Subversive Control, Room 1250/Troy Coleman

- ☐ Identification Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Administrative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Files & Communications Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Investigative Division
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- ☐ Laboratory Division
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- ☐ Crime Records Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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5- Coleman

*Book received
8-25-60
forwarded to
Mr. Coleman
for review
8-25-60
JWS*

62-46855 NOT RECORDED
 NOT RECORDED 25 AUG 26 1960
 191 AUG 29 1960

Nature of Book: The entire modern history of the island, with emphasis on its economic transformation.

*1 sent
8-29-60
JWS*
 51 AUG 31 1960 *724*

*central
Research*

62-46855

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 101-6720-17

Mr. Belmont

August 31, 1960

Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Central Research
1 - Mr. Rose

MATTHEW CVETIC

FORMER

INFORMANT

Cvetic has recently published a book, "The Big Decision." It is a pocket edition glorifying Cvetic as a Bureau informant in 216 pages and is listed to sell for one dollar. Names of characters are fictitious, it comments favorably of the Bureau, and makes no disclosure of investigative techniques or current informants. The title is derived from Cvetic's decision to become, and continue as, a Bureau informant. The book in its entirety dramatizes Cvetic as an unsung hero who "gave his all," losing the respect, love, and admiration of his immediate family and friends to protect the United States from the scourge of communism. In climax, public disclosure is made of his informant status through his testimony as a Government witness, and he is received with open arms by his family and friends. b7D

He has made his livelihood as a professional witness, speaker, and writer, and this book is a further attempt on his part to capitalize on his former relationship with the Bureau.

Enclosure

100-372409

BFR:lcl

(7)

① - 62-46855

BOOK REVIEWS

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 9 1960

52 SEP 12 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-372409-468

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
From Mr. Baumgardner
Re: MATTHEW GUSTIC

FORMER [] INFORMANT []

b7D

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This memorandum and attached book, "The Big Decision," be routed to Central Research for information purposes.

2. Following review by Central Research, it is recommended this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention therein.

1 - A. M. B.
1 - Section
1 - R. A. T.
1 - J. S. J.
6221 I.

1 - B. M. Sutter
1 - A. H. Belmont
1 - N. P. Callahan
2 - Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
September 1, 1960

LEGAL ATTACHE, RIO DE JANEIRO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46355)

~~BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA~~
~~PROPOSED BOOK BY~~
~~ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

According to information received by the Bureau, Alberto Daniel Faleroni, [redacted] Buenos Aires, Argentina, intends to write captioned book.

b6
b7C

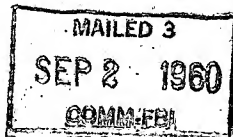
You should remain alert for the publication of captioned book. When the book is available, you should discreetly obtain a copy (English edition if possible) and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section. You should keep the Bureau, attention Central Research Section, advised regarding your efforts to obtain this book.

NOTE: SA R. A. Mullins, Nationalities Intelligence Section, wishes to receive book.

Upon receipt of the book a decision will be made regarding a review. After handling, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:sah
(10)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)



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REC-8

62-46855-98

SEP 6 1960

62 SEP 8 1960

TELETYPE UNIT

X

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

Re: ~~CUBA~~, A SOVIET BASE, by ALBERTO DANIEL CALERONI,
a booklet published in Argentina by "American Freedom
Front" Editions, 1960

The booklet, of some forty pages, consists of an introduction and a first and a second part.

In the introduction, the author states that this booklet is a "sketch" or a "skeleton" of a full-length book he intends to write about Cuba. With particular reference to the last portion of the second part of the booklet, the author also states that it served him as a memory aid to prepare his book entitled: Blood and Fire in Cuba.

The first part is divided into nine chapters preceded by a short introduction. In this introduction, the author professes his deep interest in Cuban affairs and states that he is no "amateur," and no "layman," but a "student and a specialist." Then, the writer gives a short outline of Cuban history, describing it as a succession of "-isms": first, Machadism, so called after the dictator MACHADO, and second, Batistism, so called after the dictator BATISTA. Communism took advantage of the bloody dictatorships of these two tyrants to make inroads in Latin America. When JULIO ANTONIO NELLA, responsible for the Cuban revolution against MACHADO, failed to prepare the ground for international communism, he was done away with. Then, still ^{using} the same tactics, international communism chose FIDEL CASTRO to do the same thing by setting him up as the hero who felled BATISTA.

In the first chapter, captioned: "Is Cubanism Anti-Yankicism?", the author takes sharp issue with the Red-inspired publications which appear in Cuba nowadays to kindle and fan the fire of nationalism by Yankee-baiting propaganda. By equating nationalism to anti-Americanism,

SUMMARIZED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:brm
August 25, 1960

ENCLOSURE

they mislead the Cuban people with one of the most cruel deceptions ever wrought upon them.

Chapter 2 and chapter 3 are entitled: "The Communists Beat the Drum" and "The Red Symphony" respectively. They depict the past and present communist propaganda efforts.

Chapter 4 and chapter 5, which bear the titles "Is There Communism in the Cuban Government?" and "Communism Above and Communism Below," the author describes at length the Cuban tragedy of a communist-dominated government.

Chapter 6 is entitled: "The DE LA FE Case." The case of an anticommunist friend of the author's is discussed, to prove that this man is languishing in jail for no other reason than his anticommunism.

Chapter 7 is entitled: "The Communist Chieftains Who Dominate FIDEL CASTRO."

The last chapter of the first part bears the self-explanatory title of "Cuba on the Road to Communism."

The second part is preceded by a short introduction in which the author sets forth his thesis "that those who govern Cuba are not Cubans, but Soviet agents." This introduction is followed by 11 short chapters.

The first chapter is captioned: "Who Benefited by the Cuban Revolution?" The author points out that the Soviets were the only ones who gained by the CASTRO Revolution and goes on to demonstrate ^{his assertion} in the second chapter, entitled "The Soviets in Cuba."

His thesis is bolstered up in the third and fourth chapters entitled "The Communists Take Over in Cuba" and "The Account of an Eyewitness" respectively.

The following chapter is entitled: "Epilogue." In this epilogue, the author sets forth eleven points to prove the soundness of his arguments in the previous chapters.

The remaining chapters are devoted to statistical material to confirm, by letting the "figures talk," the deception which is being worked on the Cuban people. In the first of these statistical chapters, the author points out that CASTRO has brought Cuba on the verge of financial and economic ruin. This chapter is captioned: "CASTRO Has Spent a Billion Pesos." The following chapter is entitled: "A Tragic Balance Sheet." It deals with the supplies being delivered to Cuba from the countries behind the Iron Curtain, which are costing the Cuban people their precious liberty.

Then, the author, after a short chapter entitled: "Our Martyrs," gives a full set of statistics on the people who have lost their lives or have been seriously injured since the success of the CASTRO Revolution. A third set of figures is given. It shows how many people are held in Cuban jails today.

The final chapter, less than half a page in length, bears the descriptive title: "We Must Defeat Communism in Cuba."

Cuba, A Soviet Base
by Alberto Daniel
Faleroni
Information Concerning



ENCLOSURE

65-41453-98

Mr

VIA
Cruces Aereos

PANAGRA

Air Mail

Edgard Hoover
Director del Federal Bureau
of Investigation -

La Av. at 9th St. -

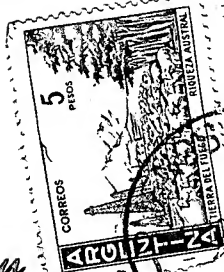
Washington, D.C. St. -

United States of America

VIA
Cruces Aereos

PANAGRA

Air Mail



CENTRAL RESEARCH

8-15
20

Pte: Faleroni, A.S.-

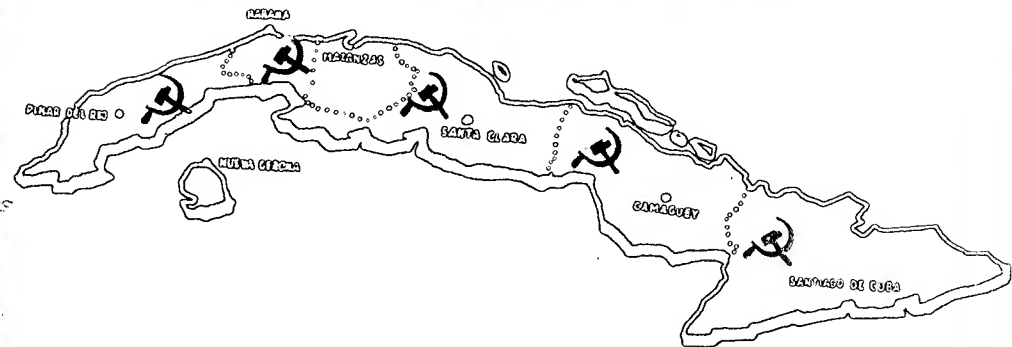


b6
b7c

Buenos Aires
(Argentina)

ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI

CUBA, base soviética



Ediciones

"FRENTE AMERICANO DE LA LIBERTAD"

1960

Hecho el depósito que marca la ley 11.723
Copyright ley Ediciones "Frente Americano de la li-
bertad", 1960.

Impreso en la Argentina.

Printed in Argentina.

INTRODUCCION

Este pequeño folleto sobre Cuba, constituye la base de un libro que estoy escribiendo, con abundancia de documentación sobre la realidad de ese hermoso, heroico y sufrido país.

La urgencia de la situación que vive el continente, ante un proceso de infiltración y penetración soviética de gran envergadura, me obliga a dar a la stampa un trabajo publicado en la revista "ESTUDIOS SOBRE EL COMUNISMO", que dirige inteligentemente el dinámico luchador y honra de la Iglesia Católica, R. P. Dr. Miguel Poradowski, y aparecido en el número 26, de fecha Octubre-Diciembre de 1959. Dicho artículo se conoció con el rótulo "La Revolución Cubana y la Ola Comunista".

La segunda parte, la constituye una especie de ayuda memoria para recopilar documentación e información, que ha servido de plataforma para mi libro "SANGRE Y FUEGO EN CUBA", que hace meses estoy trabajando para publicar en 1961.

Ya en 1959 vaticinaba, el que estas líneas escribe, que Cuba, orientada pérfidamente hacia la órbita soviética por una pandilla de aventureros internacionales, acabaría por ser la primera base realmente comunista en Latinoamérica. Deje pasar mucho tiempo, desde Septiembre de 1959, en que fue escrita la primera parte, hasta hoy, para que se confirmaran mis tesis.

62-46855-98

Advierto al lector que este folleto es sólo una vertebración de lo que será una obra de mayor volumen. Todo lo que puede escribirse sobre la tragedia cubana no cabe en tan pocas páginas.

Antes de poner fin a esta sintética introducción, rindo mi homenaje más sincero y fervoroso a todos los luchadores anticomunistas cubanos; a los que murieron, fueron torturados y penan en las cárceles de la nueva "democracia popular" FIDELISTA, así como a mis dos entrañables amigos, el Dr. Ernesto de la Fé —preso en la isla de Pinos— y a don Salvador Díaz Versón, maestro de periodistas, exilados en los Estados Unidos, luego de haber visto ambos, sus casas invadidas, saqueadas y hasta incendiadas por las hordas rojas A.D.F. Buenos Aires, 1. de Julio de 1960.

7.670 más 955 más 1.280 mujeres, sin tomar en cuenta que en las 126 Cárceles, de los Términos Municipales, existen 8 o 10 presos sin juzgar total 9.905 personas."

HAY QUE DERROTAR AL COMUNISMO EN CUBA

Dentro de muy poco tiempo, quizá de un par de meses, NIKITA KRUSCHEV, ANASTAS MIKOIAN, CHOU-ENLAI, SUSLOV, o cualquiera de los jefes soviéticos o chinos, habrán de visitar LA HABANA. Fidel Castro los invitó y ellos han aceptado esa invitación. Ese será el momento del desenmascaramiento de estos traidores a Cuba y a América. Será también el día "D" para Latinoamérica.

Todos debemos estar preparados para la lucha que se avecina, pues los Castro y sus secuaces quieren envolver a nuestro continente en el vasto escenario de una SANGRIENTA Y AGOTADORA GUERRA CIVIL. No debe permitirse llegar a eso. La Organización de Estados Americanos y las Naciones Unidas ya debieron tomar cartas en el asunto. Por otra parte, los gobiernos y los pueblos deben impedirlo, porque hay extraordinarias reservas morales y materiales para ello. Las mayorías nacionales deben aplastar a las minorías autoritarias, con aires de suficiencia dictatorial. Los Castro y su pandilla representan esas minorías, supervivencias anacrónicas de un pasado de cacicazgos políticos que América no debe tolerar que resurjan, como los perimidos de Vicente Gómez, Gerardo Machado, Jorge Ubico, Fulgencio Batista y muchos más, que fueron deshonra e ignominia para la libertad. América no debe tolerar una Cuba, BASE SOVIETICA, sino que debe cooperar a la supresión de la tiranía, criminal y fratricida, que hoy envilece y degrada a Cuba ante los ojos atónitos del mundo libre.

Muertos en Combate y atentados en la Provincia de Las Villas, y la Zona de Operaciones del Escambray	731
Muertos en Combate y Atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la República de Cuba	1.244

Total de Muertos 4.880

Heridos en Combate y atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba, Rgto. N° 1 "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada"	1.028
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en Zonas de Operaciones, en Holguín, Bayamo, Guantánamo y Manzanillo	3.820
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en la Provincia de Las Villas, y la Zona de Operaciones del Escambray	1.632
Heridos en Combate y atentados, en el resto de los Mandos de la República de Cuba	2.637
Total de Heridos	9.117

Fusilados o ASESINADOS, después de la orden de "ALTO EL FUEGO", sin juicio, en un solo día (9-Enero-1959), por orden de Raúl Castro maniatados en el Campo de Tito de San Juan, Santiago de Cuba	173
Fusilados o ASESINADOS, después de la orden de "ALTO EL FUEGO", por órdenes de Fidel y Raúl Castro, Camilo Cienfuegos, el Ché Guevara, Hubert Matos, Escalona, etc, sin juicios, y por los llamados "Tribunales Revolucionarios" de los 126 Términos Municipales de la Isla, con promedio de 3 ASESINADOS diarios, durante 20 días consecutivos (aunque funcionaron 3 meses)	7.560

Total Asesinados 7.733

Muertos, Fusilados o Asesinados hasta el 31-Enero-1959 12.618

DEMOSTRACION DE QUE CUBA ES TODA UNA CARCEL O CAMPO DE CONCENTRACION

Presidio de Isla de Pinos	2.735	Cárcel de Pinar del Río	653
Prisión de La Cabaña	1.815	Cárcel del I.N.R.A.	108
Castillo del Príncipe	726	Cárcel del DIER y G-2	194
Cárcel Boniato, S. de Cuba ..	430		
Cárcel de Manzanillo	284	Total	955
Cárcel de Holguín	290		
Cárcel de Camagüey	422	RECLUSORIO DE MUJERES	
Cárcel de Santa Clara	540	Cárcel de Guanajay	682
Cast. San Severino, Matanzas.	428	Cárcel de Mantilla	345
		Cárcel de Aldecoa	293
Total	7.670	Total	1.280

PRIMERA PARTE

Desde hace unos diez años me he interesado profunda y agudamente en la penetración comunista en la América Central y el Caribe.

Ese interés no fué impulso de diletante ni inquietud de profano, sino previsión de especialista que veía trabajar a todo vapor los organismos secretos y de superficie del Comunismo Internacional en la tarea de subvertir el orden de aquellos países haciendo blanco en los regímenes autoritarios, dictatoriales, tiránicos y pseudodemócratas que se aprovechan de Estados policiales, maquiavélicamente montados, y de la resignación de pueblos, adormecidos por la demagogia, para atraer prosélitos hacia sus fermentadas causas libertadoras e independentistas. Para nadie era un secreto que la tiranía del afortunado ex sargento del Campo de Columbia tenía alguna vez que caer por tierra, como antes lo fué la sangrienta tiranía de Gerardo Machado Batistismo y Machadismo fueron términos genéricos que significaron, para América, el baldón de ignominia de regímenes opresores que hicieron escuela en algunos otros lugares del hemisferio. Los comunistas internacionales supieron sacarle buena tajada al estado psicológico creado en algunos sectores liberales —y especialmente universitarios— en base a la lucha contra aquellas tiranías. En el caso de ir contra Gerardo Machado lanzaron en su contra a un líder —que luego ellos mismos asesinaron— llamado Julio Antonio Mella (1); para ir contra Fulgencio Batista pusieron en circulación a otro, llamado Fidel Castro.

¿CUBANISMO ES ANTIYANQUISMO?

Confieso que después de la frustrada invasión de Cuba, capitaneada por el doctor Fidel Castro —operación del "Gramma"— me interesó aún más el proceso de lucha contra Fulgencio Batista, pues allá por 1934

(1) Para los que deseen compenetrarse de los entretelones de la infiltración roja en Cuba y las Antillas, recomiendo el libro de Karl Rlenffer, titulado "Comunistas Españoles en América", editado en España, en 1953.

había publicado con mi firma en el diario "Tribuna", de Rosario, Argentina, una serie de artículos sobre este funambulesco personaje, titulado uno de ellos "Una tragedia antillana". Ya por entonces, decíamos a dónde conduciría aquel régimen inaugurado a tiros, sangre, persecuciones, etc., y qué poco edificante sería para América soportarlo, a vista y paciencia de verdaderas democracias en plena evolución humanista. Si no me equivoco, por aquellos tiempos el doctor Fidel Castro tendría algunos seis años de edad.

Después de la operación del "Granma", toda América se vió informada sobre un movimiento libertador cubano, denominado "26 de Julio".

Aquí, en la Argentina, tuvo sus más decididos defensores en muchos personajes políticos, demócratas de avanzadas colindantes con el cripto-comunismo, filocomunistas disfrazados de demócratas y hasta anticomunistas jacobinos que siempre yerran cuando el árbol no les deja ver el monte. Los que conocíamos las estructuras de movimientos anteriores antillanos, sobre todo los que se mueven al socaire de planteamientos antiimperialistas y nacionalistas virulentos, obramos con más prudencia, tratando de investigar a fondo sobre hasta dónde llegaba la mano del Kremlin en aquel entresijo liberacionista. Así fué como conseguimos un folleto ilustrativo de lo que significaba quiénes dirigían y cómo actuaban los cuadros del "26 de Julio", además de insertar, en él, el futuro programa de gobierno. Aquel folleto, escrito por un exilado cubano residente en Buenos Aires (2) se titulaba muy sugestivamente: "Las dictaduras en América, el Departamento de Estado yanqui y la revolución cubana".

Pocas veces había leído una profesión de fe antiimperialista más decididamente antinorteamericana y más favorable a los objetivos psicológicos propagandísticos del Comunismo Internacional en su etapa de "guerra fría" contra los Estados Unidos. Era evidente que los hombres del Movimiento "26 de Julio" iban tan lejos en su "cubanismo" que, haciéndolo coincidir perfectamente con el "antiyanquismo", nos entregaban una versión nacionalista-marxista notable de una moderna forma de comunismo. Si fuéramos marxistas, muy bien podríamos adaptar el esquema a las trépidas de Hegel, en base a una tesis, una antítesis y una síntesis, concebida filosóficamente así: TESIS: Cubanismo; ANTITESIS: Antiyanquismo; SINTESIS: Comunismo.

El folleto del Dr. Jorge Valdés Miranda, que tanto bien le hiciera a la propaganda y los fines comunistas sudamericanos, sirvió sobremedida para que nos adentrásemos en los propósitos revolucionarios del Movimiento "26 de Julio". Para algunos no cabían dudas de que este Movimiento poseía una infiltración comunista de gran envergadura. Para otros, era eminentemente democrático y anticomunista. Como yo

(2) NUESTRA LUCHA, por el Dr. Jorge Valdés Miranda, Buenos Aires, julio 1958.

Cuba SOVIETIZADA es una amenaza permanente para la libertad del hemisferio y DEBEMOS coadyuvar a su independencia, colaborando con los luchadores anticomunistas cubanos. Con la VERDAD en los labios y la ENERGÍA en los planteamientos políticos internacionales, derrotaremos al COMUNISMO IMPERIALISTA, rescatando a sectores de opinión pública que viven engañados y estafados moralmente por los barbuños de Fidel Castro.

RECORDEMOS QUE CUBA ESTA DENTRO DEL CONTINENTE Y EL CONTINENTE DENTRO DEL MUNDO. Los soviéticos saben que en una GUERRA TOTAL, NADIE HABRA DE SER NEUTRAL. NI PODRA SALVARSE DE LA HECATOMBE. TODOS SEREMOS COMBATIENTES.

Aunque la guerra aún no haya estallado con proyectiles teleguiados ni se hayan usado las bombas A y H, ESTAMOS EN GUERRA DESDE 1917. Muchos no lo comprenden así porque las anteojeras liberales no se lo permiten, o su ceguera llega hasta el extremo de hacerlos sentirse aislados de toda tragedia humana. Pero la verdad cruda, terrible, es que ESTAMOS EN GUERRA. Nadie puede ser tan cínico como para no reconocerlo, cuando le va hasta la vida en esta dramática alternativa.

EL MARTIROLOGIO

En el semanario de los exilados, titulado "CUBA LIBRE", que se publica en Miami, Estados Unidos, (Nº 43 año 1, viernes 27 de Mayo de 1960, primera página) leemos una nueva versión de las "tablas de sangre".

Las cifras son tan tremendas que desearía ser desmentido enseñado. Pero, estoy seguro que ningún agente de la tiranía castrista y del comunismo internacional se atreverá. Los hechos son demasiado elocuentes.

Sin poner ni quitar nada, reproduzco íntegramente el artículo donde se hacen tan espeluznantes denuncias. Dice así:

NUESTROS MUERTOS, HERIDOS, ENCARCELADOS Y PERSEGUIDOS

Cálculos, basados en datos e informes realizados por la "Comisión Reorganizadora de las Fuerzas Armadas Cubana" (CROFAC), compuesta por Oficiales Profesionales y experimentados permiten detallar que las Fuerzas Armadas disueltas, tuvieron 4.880 muertos, en campaña y 9.117 heridos; Fusilados o Asesinados después de la orden de "ALTO AL FUEGO" 7.738; encarcelados 9.905; y el resto de los 56.000 Miembros que formaban los Cuerpos del Ejército, Marina, Policía y Cuerpos Auxiliares o sease, 25.360 perseguidos o exilados.

Muertos en Combate y atentados, exclusivamente, en Santiago de Cuba, Rgto. Nº 1, "Maceo", Cuartel "Moncada" 776
Muertos en Combate y atentados, en Zonas de Operaciones, en Holguín, Bayamo, Guantánamo y Manzanillo 2.127

que se distingan como partidarios del Ejército Rebelde, mientras que los demás la llevan como es de uso corriente.

13. — Bajo control comunista se organiza para el mes de Julio del corriente año una CONFERENCIA DE JUVENTUDES LATINOAMERICANAS.

14. — Bajo control comunista se inaugurará en Septiembre de este año el CONGRESO DE LOS PUEBLOS SUBDESARROLLADOS.

15. — Bajo control comunista se quiere hacer un CONGRESO MUNDIAL DEL EXILADO ESPAÑOL, que servirá para fomentar subversiones en toda Latinoamérica.

16. — Fueron detenidos aviones que arribaron desde Cuba, en los aeropuertos de Tocumen, en Panamá, y de Los Cerrillos, en Chile, incautándose las autoridades de ambos países de miles de kilos de propaganda comunista, que se quería introducir con franquicia diplomática. Los aviones transportes eran de la clase C-47 de la línea Cuba Aero-postal.

17. — Fueron convertidas en bases de propaganda comunista una serie de embajadas cubanas en Latinoamérica y muchos comunistas cruzan el continente, como "correos" rojos, utilizando pasaporte cubanos, diplomáticos u ordinarios. También el DIR actúa por intermedio de las embajadas y algunos embajadores —como el de Fidel Castro en Bolivia— ocupan tribunas políticas, opinan sobre la política interna del país e incitan a la solidaridad con la revolución cubana, como si cada nación fuera su propia casa.

18. — En diversos países, como Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela y otros, las tituladas **Comisiones de Solidaridad con la Revolución Cubana** organizan milicias "voluntarias" para correr en socorro de Fidel Castro, si éste las necesita para afianzar la comunización de Cuba ante cualquier estallido de guerra civil. Esas milicias de "voluntarios" son un calco de las famosas Brigadas Internacionales, organizadas por la Komintern cuando la guerra civil española. Fidel Castro tiene esas reservas listas para organizar atentados personales, sabotajes, etc. si es atacado su gobierno por fuerzas interiores de liberación anticomunista.

Esto es lo que ha hecho Fidel Castro de Cuba.

Este es un espejo en el cual debe mirarse cualquier nación latinoamericana, para no caer en las trampas que, bajo los lemas de "libertad", "democracia", "igualdad", "reforma agraria", "ejército popular", etc., tiende el **COMUNISMO INTERNACIONAL**. Esto es lo que debe conocer todo "idiota útil" o liberal bienpensante, que se encoge de hombros cuando le hablamos del drama cubano. Esto es lo que deben saber todos aquellos "invitados especiales", que sólo ven lo que la tiranía castrista soviética quiere mostrarles de una Cuba que gasta mucha plata en discursos, radios, televisión y revistas "antiimperialistas", pero ya está sintiendo los rasguños del hambre dentro de los estómagos obreros y campesinos.

estaba entre los primeros, traté de documentarme todo lo posible al respecto. Fruto de aquel trabajo, es este otro.

LOS COMUNISTAS BATEN EL PARCHE

Con el tiempo, siempre la verdad —que tiene piernas largas— resplandece. La mentira, con sus piernas cortas, siempre es alcanzada por la verdad.

Cuando los comunistas —después de haber colaborado estrechamente con el régimen de Fulgencio Batista— deciden volver las espaldas a su antiguo protector y conectarse con el movimiento revolucionario que habría de derrocarlo, orquestan su propaganda mundial, utilizando para ella sus organizaciones internacionales, tales como la **Unión Internacional de Estudiantes**, **Federación Sindical Mundial** (de la que el líder rojo cubano Lázaro Peña era vicepresidente), **Movimiento Mundial de la Paz**, **Federación Mundial de la Juventud Democrática** y otras. Raúl Castro, hermano de Fidel Castro, remite mensajes a todas ellas en nombre de la "juventud revolucionaria cubana" y los mismos son reproducidos en los voceros periodísticos de dichas asociaciones. En todo el continente, la prensa comunista apoya al Movimiento "26 de Julio". Cronológicamente podemos expresar que es desde el 26 de diciembre de 1958, cuando todo el aparato de agitación y propaganda comunista bate el parche del "Fidelismo". Y todo esto tenía su razón de ser, puesto que entonces los comunistas cubanos habían entrado a formar parte del Ejército Guerrillero que accionaba en distintos lugares de Cuba. El mismo "Ché" Guevara, en un reportaje especial que le hizo la revista brasileña "**O Cruzeiro**" —en su edición internacional— correspondiente al 16 de julio de 1959, dice: "Hubo que hacer en el Escambray una "intensísima labor en favor de la unidad revolucionaria, ya que existía un grupo dirigido por el Comandante Gutiérrez Menoyo (Segundo Frente Nacional de Escambray), otro del Directorio Revolucionario" (capitaneado por los Comandantes Faure Chaumont y Rolando Cubelas), otro pequeño de la Organización Auténtica (AO), otro del Partido Socialista Popular (comandado por Torres), y nosotros; es decir, cinco organizaciones diferentes actuando con mando también diferente y en una misma provincia. Tras laboriosas conversaciones que hubo de tener con sus respectivos Jefes se llegó a una serie de "acuerdos entre las partes y se pudo ir a la integración de un frente "aproximadamente común" (3).

Lo que no aclaró Ernesto Guevara de la Serna (a) "Ché" Guevara, es que el Partido Socialista Popular es el **Partido Comunista Cubano**, como luego lo probaremos con abundante documentación. Tanto entonces, como hasta hace poco, Fidel Castro y sus principales proconsules revolucionarios, aseguraban que "no había infiltración

comunista" en la Revolución Cubana. Ahora la careta va dejando ver, en su calda vertical, el rostro siniestro de lo que los comandos revolucionarios cubanos ocultaban al pueblo.

LA SINFONIA ROJA

El día 26 de diciembre de 1958 —a pocos días antes de la huida de Fulgencio Batista a la República Dominicana— los comunistas comienzan la ejecución de su sinfonía roja propagandística, en favor de Fidel Castro.

En Octubre de 1958, mientras celebrábamos el Cuatro Congreso Continental Anticomunista, conversando un día con el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, mi gran amigo y compañero de lucha antimarxista, recuerdo que le hice dos preguntas capitales: la primera, consistente en, ¿cuándo cae Batista y cuál es tu posición al respecto?; la segunda, ¿hasta dónde llega la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario antibatistiano?

Ernesto de la Fe, en aquellos pocos minutos que nos dejaba libre el congreso anticomunista, me respondió: "No creo en una caída rápida del régimen de Batista, aunque no podrá sostenerse mucho tiempo más en el poder debido al repudio popular. Yo, personalmente, estoy en contra de Batista y tú conoces mis críticas a su gobierno. En cuanto a la infiltración comunista en el movimiento revolucionario, creo que es muy aguda y ello me preocupa muchísimo". De la Fe, que combatiera a Batista mucho antes que el doctor Fidel Castro apareciera a la vida pública de su país, paga caro en la Fortaleza de La Cabaña su afán de oponerse a que los comunistas tomaran el timón del movimiento revolucionario. No lo han matado porque no han podido, pero si ello sucediese que sepan, desde ya, los comunistas, que ese crimen no quedará impune porque el pueblo cubano todo exigirá justicia.

Así las cosas, procuramos documentar cada vez más y mejor sobre la infiltración y control que los comunistas ejercían sobre el movimiento revolucionario cubano.

El diario del Partido Comunista de la Argentina, comenzó, desde el 26 de diciembre de 1958 —como todos los demás que ven la luz en el continente— una campaña de grandes titulares de primera página, apoyando a Fidel Castro.

Así, por ejemplo, tenemos que en su edición del día 26 de diciembre de 1958, con el título de "Más triunfos de F. Castro" dice en uno de sus telegramas, con la sigla (PR). —?—, lo siguiente: "LA HABANA.— 25 (PR).— La radio central de los patriotas insurrectos de Fidel Castro denunció anoche los preparativos de las fuerzas del dictador Batista de fabricación de bombas cargadas con el mortífero gas mostaza, para utilizarlas contra los combatientes fidelistas. Anunció que se hizo un llamado a la Cruz Roja Internacional y a los gobier-

2. — Fueron expropiadas las tierras, nacionalizadas industrias, atacado el capital bancario, creada la explotación colectiva de hombres, mujeres y niños, a través de teorías económicas típicamente soviéticas.

3. — Fueron liquidadas las Fuerzas Armadas y reemplazadas por "milicias populares" y el "Ejército Rebelde".

4. — Fueron atacados, invadidos, incendiados, clausurados diarios, periódicos, revistas etc., haciéndose tabla rasa con la libertad de prensa, información y la libre expresión de las ideas.

5. — Fueron creadas organizaciones juveniles e infantiles militarizadas, al estilo "komsomol" y "pionero", existentes en la URSS y países situados detrás de la Cortina de Hierro.

6. — Fueron armados los obreros y campesinos, creándose "bandas" matonistas al servicio de los "comandos" rebeldes. Más de 150.000 hombres forman las milicias rojas, llamándose las "Ejército Rebelde" y "Marina de Guerra". Gran armamento de la URSS está llegando a Cuba para aquel fin, incluyendo camiones de guerra, esperando los aviones retropropulsores Mig-19, sobrantes de la guerra de Corea, así como los nuevos Mig-17.

7. — Fueron contratados pilotos militares de diversos países comunistas para tripular dichos aparatos, hospédanse los mismos en la Base Aérea de San Antonio de los Baños, al sur de la provincia de La Habana, así como en los hoteles "Hilton" y "Comodoro", de la playa de Marianao.

8. — Los aviones Mig-19 y Mig-17 le serán entregados al enviado comunista VICTOR PEÑA Y CARDOSO —de la Junta de Planificación del Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética— que se encuentra en Checoslovaquia, esperando por los mismos.

9. — Fueron reconocidos los gobiernos comunistas de la URSS y se han elevado al rango de embajada, legaciones como la de Checoslovaquia en La Habana. El comunista cubano FAURE CHAUMONT estará a cargo de la representación diplomática de FIDEL CASTRO en Moscú. Ya fueron recibidos en la capital soviética, ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ, director del Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria —INRA—; O. BARREGO DIAZ, R. MALDONADO ORTEGA y E. MENDEZ PEREZ, por Nikita Krushev, mientras RAUL CASTRO llega a PRAGA y VIOLETA CASAL regresa de PEKIN. Los comunistas cubanos y los emisarios del gobierno de La Habana van y vienen de países comunistas, como si fueran mandaderos de Moscú.

10. — Fueron coaccionadas las empresas extranjeras, especialmente de los Estados Unidos, y se quiere provocar un conflicto y hasta ruptura de relaciones diplomáticas y comerciales con el gran país del norte, para expropiar violentamente sus intereses radicados en la isla.

11. — Fueron admitidos los chinos comunistas en el control de la Policía Secreta y de la prensa en general.

12. — Fueron obligados a abandonar Cuba muchos sacerdotes católicos, mientras trata de fomentarse la creación de una Iglesia Católica Nacional; a muchos curas se les admite usar sotana verde-oliva para

LEY 484, DE AGOSTO — Autorizando la emisión de obligaciones del Estado por 5 millones de pesos para ampliación y mejoras de servicios.

LEY 486, 19 DE AGOSTO — Incorporando la ONRI al Estado y apropiándose de sus fondos.

(Esto suma millones de pesos. No han informado jamás.)

LEY 576, 25 DE SEPTIEMBRE — Emisión de Bonos de la Reforma Agraria por 100 millones de pesos.

LEY 584, 2 DE OCTUBRE — Disuelve las Comisiones Ejecutivas Provinciales y los Patronatos de Caminos Vecinales, adjudicándose los fondos el Estado.

(Jamás han rendido cuentas de la cantidad recibida.)

LEY 591, DE 7 DE OCTUBRE — Se autoriza emitir valores públicos por un millón trescientos mil pesos para hacer cine. Se emiten pagarés del ICAIC.

Todo esto sin contar los 80 millones por concepto de la ley 43, que viene a ser un financiamiento, acabando con la reserva presupuestal. Así como otras leyes de amnistías que persiguen los mismos fines.

A todo esto habrá que añadir el empréstito sin tope, es decir, de importe libre, conocido por el Certificado de Ahorro y que provocó la renuncia de Pazos como Presidente del Banco Nacional...

Concretando, podemos decir que Fidel Castro ha manejado, en menos de un año, más de MIL MILLONES DE PESOS. Ha hecho empréstitos por SEISCIENTOS MILLONES y jamás ha dado cuenta al pueblo de las cantidades recibidas y manejadas con una anarquía insuperable.

Fidel Castro en menos de un año, ha acabado con la economía nacional y 1960 será un año de hambre, miseria y desbarajuste económico.

Nada hemos ofrecido que no se ajuste a las más estricta verdad. Son sus decretos monstruosos.

Castro gobierna a Cuba, como si gobernara una bodeguita.

¡Hasta cuando!"

BALANCE TRAGICO

Fidel Castro, los comunistas y los filosoviéticos que manejan el Estado cubano, han convertido a la "perla de las Antillas", en una BASE SOVIETICA.

Documentemos lo que decimos. ¿Qué ha sucedido desde el 1 de enero de 1959 al 1 de Julio de 1960?

1. — Fueron fusilados centenares de inocentes y encarcelados miles de enemigos del Comunismo.

nos de América para que intercedan para impedir el uso de dichas armas contra los patriotas insurrectos señalando que toda la responsabilidad por el uso criminal de estas bombas recaería sobre el gobierno de Batista".

Luego un subtítulo: "REPUDIO POPULAR". Y el texto siguiente: "En otra emisión, la radio fidelista llamó a la población a seguir boicoteando la nafta y los productos ingleses, como señal de repudio a la ingerencia de Gran Bretaña en los asuntos internos de Cuba al vender armas, cañones, tanques y aviones al dictador Batista para aplastar a los revolucionarios".

En la página 2, de la misma edición, con el título "PROTESTA EN CUBA POR EL ASESINATO DE 2 PATRIOTAS", en base a un cable originado en Nueva York y que lleva la sigla de la agencia TASS, expresa: "El diario venezolano "Tribuna Popular" ha publicado una declaración del Comité Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba, en que protesta contra el feroz asesinato de dos patriotas cubanos por la policía del dictador Batista.

"El Partido Socialista Popular llama a los cubanos a condenar el monstruoso crimen perpetrado por la tiranía, señalando que "en esta ocasión han caído dos queridos camaradas y hermanos de lucha: Carlos Rodríguez Careaga, dirigente de los trabajadores de La Habana, secretario general del Comité Nacional de Defensa de las Reivindicaciones Obreras, y Saturnino Aneiro, dirigente de los trabajadores de la plantación azucarera de Céspedes y miembro del Comité del Partido Socialista Popular de Camagüey".

"El "crimen" de estos patriotas consiste en haber organizado una asamblea del proletariado de la ciudad de Ciego de Avila, en defensa de las reivindicaciones de los trabajadores de las plantaciones de azúcar, en ser revolucionarios impecables, luchadores contra la cruel tiranía de Batista, abanderados de la lucha por la liberación nacional de Cuba contra el opresor imperialista yanqui, abanderados del socialismo que llevará la liberación a Cuba, e hijos honrados de la gloriosa clase obrera cubana".

"El mismo día, los asesinos a sueldo de Batista mataron a nueve vecinos más de Ciego de Avila. Los obreros de la plantación azucarera de Céspedes respondieron a este crimen con una vigorosa protesta, declarándose en huelga y organizando un entierro que se convirtió en una manifestación por la libertad de Cuba. El Comité Nacional del Partido Socialista Popular llama a todos los miembros del partido y de la Unión de la Juventud Socialista, a toda la clase obrera y a todo el pueblo cubano a reforzar su lucha contra la tiranía, a cerrar filas y lograr el derrocamiento del dictador". (4).

En la edición del día 27 de diciembre de 1958, con el título de página "FIDEL CASTRO DOMINA LA 3ª PARTE DE LA PROV. DE

(4) Diario LA HORA, órgano del Partido Comunista de la Argentina.

LAS VILLAS", dice en su segunda página que así lo ha anunciado desde la radio insurrecta el "Ché Guevara, de nacionalidad argentina" —menciona.

En la edición del 28 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página y con grandes letras, dice: **"BATISTA DESESPERA ANTE LA OFENSIVA DE F. CASTRO"**. Subtítulo: "Más triunfos rebeldes; terror gubernamental" y publica en el centro de la página una foto a 3 columnas de Fidel Castro y sus guerrilleros, con el siguiente pie: "Los patriotas cubanos insurrectos contra el régimen terrorista y proyanqui del dictador Batista, levantan sus armas con las que han ganado ya casi media isla en su lucha de liberación que toda América palpita".

En la edición del 29 de diciembre de 1958: título de primera página: **"ACENTUAN LA OFENSIVA LOS INSURRECTOS EN CUBA"**. Subtítulo: "Inminente formación de un Gobierno libre". Anuncia que el Dr. Manuel Urrutia sería designado presidente de la República en armas de Cuba".

En la edición del 30 de diciembre de 1958, en primera página publica este título: **"LA MANO YANQUI AMENAZA A CUBA. ALERTA. AMERICA!"** y reproduce un cable originado en Nueva York y que lleva la sigla de TASS, que no es noticia, sino comentario, en el cual ataca furiosamente al "imperialismo yanqui". En un recuadro, titulado **"CONTRA LA INTERVENCION DE LOS YANQUIS EN CUBA"**, manifiesta: "La radio de las fuerzas insurrectas de Cuba acaba de formular una grave denuncia. Según la misma, dos importantes sostenes de la dictadura de Batista —el primer ministro y ministro de Estado Gonzalo Guell y el senador José Suárez Rivas— estarían coordinando en Ciudad Trujillo un plan de intervención armada para impedir el triunfo de la insurrección popular cubana.

"Se trataría de crear un conflicto internacional que sirviera de pretexto para la intervención de la Organización de Estados Americanos, sumiso instrumento del State Department que ya tiene ganado el triste mérito de haber facilitado el degüello de Guatemala.

"Estas tratativas para la intervención exterior revelan la pujanza de la acción revolucionaria del pueblo cubano y la debilidad insana de la tiranía de Batista. Pero advierte también contra las maquinaciones que el imperialismo yanqui está tramando para impedir que el pueblo cubano resuelva su futuro por sí mismo. Tampoco es aceptable la invitación que el renunciante embajador cubano en nuestro país habría formulado al canciller Florit para que interceda en el conflicto.

"Nada puede ni tiene que hacer el gobierno argentino —ni ningún otro gobierno— en este caso, y menos aún quienes están identificados como proyanquis. Por el contrario, cabe la activa movilización contra el proyecto intervencionista. El pueblo argentino, reafirmando su noble tradición de solidaridad con las grandes gestas liberadoras, tiende su mano fraterna al pueblo cubano en el grito: Fuera las manos extranjeras de Cuba!"

(Jamás se ha dicho cuanto dinero cogieron. Ni se le ha dado informe alguno al Tribunal de Cuentas.)

LEY 279, 24 DE ABRIL — Disuelve el Patronato para la Conservación y Cuidado del Monumento al Cristo de la Habana y dispusieron del dinero, sin rendir cuentas a nadie.

LEY 307, 12 DE MAYO — Se cancelan los créditos no gastados antes del día 1 de Enero con cargo a la emisión de 350 millones de pesos y los saldos remanentes se unifican en un solo crédito, el cual queda a favor del gobierno.

(Jamás se ha dicho cuantos millones han manejado con esto.)

LEY 343, DE 28 DE MAYO — Disuelve el Seguro de Gobernadores, Alcaldes y Concejales y el gobierno se apropia de los fondos.

(Nunca han informado la cuantía de esos fondos.)

LEY 363, 2 DE JUNIO — Emitiendo Obligaciones del Estado Cubano para pagar barcos del Banco del Comercio Exterior. Se emiten Certificados de Adeudos por el Ministerio de Hacienda por término de 30 años, por 18 millones de pesos.

LEY 411, DE 10 DE JUNIO — Se aporta al INRA los fondos procedentes del diferencial de 8 pesos por quintal sobre el precio del arroz.

(Jamás han informado cuanto recibió el INRA por éste concepto.)

LEY 413, 19 DE JUNIO — Pasa al INRA los bienes de la Cia. de Financiamiento del Túnel de la Habana, aumentando al triple el repartimiento y emite valores del Estado, por 35 millones de pesos.

LEY 412, 19 DE JUNIO — El INRA rescata los billetes de \$ 500 y \$ 1000.

(No han informado cuantos millones.)

LEY 418, 29 DE JUNIO — Pasa el 50 % de las utilidades acumuladas en la Caja Postal de Ahorros, hasta esa fecha, al INRA.

(Jamás han informado a cuanto asciende ese dinero.)

LEY 433, 29 DE JUNIO — Los fondos de la Organización de Viviendas Económicas para miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas, pasan al Ministerio de Defensa.

(¿A cuanto ascienden esos fondos? No han informado.)

LEY 432, 7 DE JULIO — Se autoriza un préstamo de 1 millón de pesos para Turismo.

LEY 477, 29 DE JULIO — Adscribe al INRA el Patronato de Rehabilitación Económica de Baracoa y autoriza a disponer de sus activos.

(Jamás han informado la cantidad de pesos recibidos por el INRA.)

LEY 480, 29 DE JULIO — Adscribe al Ministerio de Defensa la Comisión Nacional de Viviendas. El Ministro dispondrá de los fondos.

(No han informado a cuanto asciende.)

DECRETO DEL MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA 1,718 — Préstamo al Estado para el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones por \$ 28,500,000.00 mediante emisión de Pagaré de Tesorería.

asociación con los grupos burgueses progresistas para obtener la total independencia del imperialismo americano, pues para los comunistas las revoluciones populares en nuestro Continente no se ciñen al marco nacional, sino que deben ir dirigidas contra la influencia de Estados Unidos y su función de país dirigente. Aplicando concretamente la tesis al caso cubano, a su regreso de la visita a Mao, el camarada Luis Corvalán, declaró en Chile lo siguiente: "Debemos marchar con la burguesía y Cuba es el ejemplo." En medio de delirantes aplausos, Corvalán afirmó que Mao le había dicho que "la revolución cubana destruye el mito de que los yanquis son invencibles". Esto mismo dijo Severo Aguirre en Moscú. Esto mismo ha dicho y repite Fidel Castro en La Habana. Por consiguiente, la revolución fidelista no es una perturbación local dirigida a derrocar un gobierno determinado, sino la acción parcial prevista en las tácticas a seguir para ablandar y destruir a los EE.UU. y, por ende, al Hemisferio Occidental". (8).

Esto en cuanto a la táctica y la estrategia del movimiento revolucionario comunista internacional en Latinoamérica, de la cual ya hemos hablado largamente en nuestra obra "Estrategia y Táctica Comunista en los países Coloniales y Semicoloniales". Pero falta decir algo sobre el desbarajuste económico que sumirá a Cuba en el hambre, la miseria y la desesperación, momento en que aprovecharán los comunistas para arrojarlo a Castro del poder, para fortificar ellos su dictadura "proletaria". Mencionemos algo que aún no ha sido desmentido. Reproduzcamos un editorial de "CUBA LIBRE", aparecido el 22 de diciembre de 1959, en su página 4. Dice así:

MIL MILLONES DE PESOS HA MANEJADO CASTRO

La República está en su peor quiebra económica. ¿A dónde han ido a parar tantos millones?

Ofrecemos un pequeño balance de los millones de pesos manejados a su antojo por Fidel Castro, sin ofrecer cuentas a nadie, jugando con los dineros del pueblo en la peor política económica que recuerda pueblo alguno.

He aquí los datos. Y que los desmientan, si pueden.

LEY, 224, 10 DE ABRIL. — Se emitieron bonos por 45 millones de pesos, para consolidar parcialmente la Deuda Pública.

LEY 273, 21 DE ABRIL. — Disuelve la Comisión Nacional del Centenario del Gral. Emilio Núñez y se autoriza al Ministro de Educación para disponer de los fondos que en cuentas bancarias existieran a disposición de la Comisión.

En la edición del 31 de diciembre de 1959, con el título de página, dice en su primera: "PROSIGUE EL AVANCE DE LAS FUERZAS PATRIOTAS EN CUBA". Subtítulo: "Tanques de EE. UU. en Nicaragua".

En su edición del 2 de enero de 1959, en primera página titula: "LA LUCHA POPULAR VOLTEO AL AGENTE YANQUI BATISTA". Subtítulos: "La Junta Militar aceptaría a Urrutia". Otro: "Manifestaciones en Venezuela". Luego de hacer toda la crónica de la huida de Batista, en uno de sus despachos desde La Habana —sin sigla de agencia noticiosa— dice: "Por la radioemisora "Unión Radio", el Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba llamó a celebrar la caída del agente yanqui y a fortalecer la victoria mediante la unidad en los sindicatos de la clase obrera y de todo el pueblo".

En la última página de la misma edición, dedica el más amplio espacio a elogiar la acción del Partido Socialista Popular —el Partido Comunista de Cuba— en su lucha contra Batista. En una de sus partes dice: "En la ilegalidad, desde el primer minuto, pero ligado indisolublemente a la entraña del pueblo trabajador cubano, fué el Partido Socialista Popular el que llamó a unificar y coordinar los esfuerzos de la resistencia. Sin descanso, expuesto al fuego represivo de la dictadura, movilizaba a la clase obrera y campesina, bregaba por cerrar las fisuras entre las fuerzas opositoras, llamaba a reforzar la solidaridad con los patriotas armados en las selvas y montañas y a integrar todas las fuerzas resistentes —civiles y guerrilleras— en un amplio frente nacional de liberación".

En la edición del 3 de enero de 1959, en su última página, el diario comunista LA HORA, reproduce íntegramente el extenso "Llamamiento del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Argentina CON MOTIVO DEL GRAN TRIUNFO DE LA LUCHA DEL PUEBLO CUBANO CONTRA LA DICTADURA DE BATISTA", en algunas de cuyas partes, expresa: "La caída de la dictadura sangrienta de Batista, criatura del imperialismo yanqui provocada por la lucha heroica del pueblo cubano y de sus fuerzas armadas de liberación, encabezadas por Fidel Castro, son un motivo de júbilo no solamente para el noble pueblo de San Martín, sino para todos los pueblos de América y del mundo entero.

"Esta nueva victoria popular, que se agrega a otras obtenidas recientemente en Asia, África y América Latina, viene a confirmar una vez más que vivimos en la época del triunfo de los pueblos contra la dictadura al servicio de los oligarcas terratenientes y del gran capital y, sobre todo, del imperialismo; que vivimos en la época en que lo que triunfa y seguirán triunfando en todas partes, son los pueblos en lucha contra toda forma de colonialismo, contra la opresión nacional, por la autodeterminación y la soberanía nacional".

Luego, agrega: "La política consecuentemente unitaria del partido marxista-leninista de Cuba, el heroico Partido Socialista Popular, fué uno de los factores fundamentales del fortalecimiento de la unidad de acción por abajo del pueblo cubano".

(8): Francisco Chao Hermida, obr. cit., página 14, 15 y 16.

Finaliza así: "El C. C. del P. C., envía a la clase obrera y al pueblo cubano su cálida felicitación por intermedio del Partido Socialista Popular, que participó en primera fila, con heroísmo y devoción ejemplar, en la lucha por el derrocamiento de la dictadura de Batista. Y envían un saludo cordial al movimiento libertador encabezado por Fidel Castro."

"Por el reconocimiento inmediato del gobierno democrático presidido por el doctor Urrutia!

"Por el fortalecimiento de la amistad de los pueblos cubano y argentino!

"Por la unidad antiimperialista de los pueblos de América Latina en la lucha contra el opresor común: el imperialismo yanqui!"

Luego viene un larguísimo artículo de Juan Marinello, uno de los Jefes del Partido Socialista Popular —es el Partido Comunista de Cuba—, titulado "FUERA LOS YANQUIS DE CUBA", escrito, especialmente desde La Habana, para el diario LA HORA, y en una de cuyas partes substanciales especifica: "Sobre el actual momento cubano, e intentando frustrar la victoria del pueblo, se alza una grave amenaza, que debe ser conocida y combatida no sólo por nuestros compatriotas sino por todos los hombres y mujeres amantes de la libertad, de la democracia y del progreso. La acción del imperialismo estadounidense intenta, en este instante decisivo, que la larga, honda y dolorosa crisis cubana desemboque en su beneficio."

"De muchos es conocido el crecimiento y la ampliación del combate popular contra la tiranía batistiana. El ejército rebelde, al mando de Fidel Castro, aumenta por días sus efectivos. Campesinos, trabajadores, intelectuales, gentes del pueblo de todos los criterios, acuden a sus filas, en imponente adhesión. En las zonas liberadas se restablecen las libertades democráticas, se está entregando la tierra a los campesinos, se están organizando o reconstituyendo sus asociaciones; las directivas impuestas a los sindicatos por la CTC, vendida a la tiranía y al imperialismo están siendo destruidas por la verdadera representación de los trabajadores. Mientras todo esto se produce en los campos, aumenta en las ciudades el movimiento de masas y de amplia colaboración al movimiento insurrecto."

El diario LA HORA publica en su página 3 del día 4 de enero de 1959, una serie de fotografías y copia fotográfica del "Boletín Informativo" del 23 de diciembre de 1958, Nº 8, precio 1 ctvo., en que aparece la "Orden Militar número Siete" del Comandante en Jefe de la "Región de Las Villas, del Ejército Rebelde, Ernesto Guevara, liberando la misma y glosa algunos aspectos gráficos del libro del periodista argentino Jorge Ricardo Masetti, titulado "Los que luchan y los que lloran", que reúne sus crónicas durante la visita que hiciera a Fidel Castro y al "Ché" Guevara en la Sierra Maestra, antes de caer Batista.

En la página de los editoriales, el mismo diario, el mismo día, con el título: "CUBA: un tema para meditar en la Argentina", exalta

del Partido Socialista Popular de Cuba; y delegados de los Partidos Comunistas de Brasil, Paraguay, Costa Rica y Panamá. Por el Partido Comunista Chino estuvieron presentes, además de Mao, Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretario General del Comité Central, y Wang Chia-hsiang, miembro del Secretariado."

"Todo un acontecimiento, como se ve".

"El líder Mao-Tse-Tung —dice el informe oficial— y los representantes de los partidos hermanos intercambiaron opiniones acerca de la situación internacional. Convinieron en que ésta es extraordinariamente favorable a la lucha por la paz, la independencia, la democracia y el progreso social en los pueblos de todos los países. Las fuerzas reaccionarias, encabezadas por el imperialismo norteamericano, se están desintegrando. Las fuerzas revolucionarias y las de la paz y la democracia del campo socialista, encabezados por la Unión Soviética y todos los pueblos del mundo, avanzan continuamente. Convinieron también en que si todos los países mantienen la unidad, la vigilancia y la lucha, los imperialistas sufrirán una ignominiosa derrota si se lanzan a una guerra de agresión."

"Acerca de la situación en la América Latina —agrega el informe— expresaron unánime satisfacción por el crecimiento sin precedentes de los sentimientos patrióticos en distintos países, lo que prueba que finalmente se liberarán del imperialismo americano y conquistarán su total independencia."

"El líder Mao-Tse-Tung —subraya el informe— expresó entusiasmo, simpatía, y la decisión de brindar el mayor apoyo a todos los países latinoamericanos que se opongan resueltamente al imperialismo yanqui, defendiendo la independencia nacional en busca de la democracia y la libertad. Finalmente hizo cálidos elogios del pueblo de Cuba por su reciente victoria sobre el despótico gobierno pro-norteamericano que sufría."

"Tanto la cita del evento de Pekín, como la del de Moscú, prueban dos cosas: Primera: la estrategia comunista es una e indivisible: para los planificadores de la conquista mundial no hay en el planeta un sólo fenómeno social, un conflicto, por pequeño que sea, o una perturbación que pueda desentenderse de su influencia primero y de su control después. Segunda: que la revolución cubana no fué un hecho aislado, sino un episodio en la estrategia global contra el continente, y en ella estuvo la mano del Partido Comunista Chino."

"Esta intervención chinocomunista no fué caprichosa, sino que obedeció y obedece a un principio táctico, debidamente discutido, analizado y aprobado en todos los conciliábulos rojos. Esta línea fué seguida por los Partidos Comunistas de América del Sur desde que en 1954 se incorporó al Partido Comunista del Brasil, que fué el primero en adoptarla. Como es lógico, también la ha seguido al Partido Comunista en Cuba."

"De acuerdo con esta nueva tesis se denuncia el estado colonial y semicolonial de los países de América Latina, y se aconseja la

Por si esto no bastare, conviene citar algunos párrafos de la interesante publicación de FRANCISCO CHAO HERMIDA, titulada "Un año después" (7), que dice: "En los últimos días del mes de enero el Partido Comunista Cubano envió a Moscú al camarada Severo Aguirre. Días después iría también Juan Marinello, del Partido Socialista Popular (ala stalinista), pero la visita de éste, no obstante que fué la que provocó gran repulsa popular, careció del significado que tuvo la del primero. Este agente de la conspiración roja tuvo a su cargo el informe de la revolución cubana ante el Comité Central del Vigésimo Primer Congreso del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética. El discurso, breve y aplaudido, fué una confesión paladina de la intervención roja en el movimiento fidelista. De ese informe copiamos el siguiente párrafo:

"¿Qué prueban los acontecimientos de Cuba? Los acontecimientos de Cuba, como los de Venezuela, han destruido aquellos argumentos que intentaban probar que, por la proximidad de los Estados Unidos, una batalla exitosa es imposible en los países latinoamericanos. Cuando el pueblo entero se levanta en lucha armada y toma el poder en sus manos, la victoria está asegurada."

"Claro que este sólo párrafo está lleno de afirmaciones mentirosas. En ningún momento el pueblo entero tomó las armas en sus manos bajo las banderas del fidelismo. El propio Fidel Castro, durante los días subsiguientes a su triunfo, se encargó de dar a conocer que la hueste que lo seguía era escasísima. La contradicción existente entre lo dicho por Severo Aguirre y lo declarado por Fidel se explica por lo siguiente:

"Mientras Aguirre hablaba en Moscú con vistas a un informe que sería conocido por todos los Partidos Comunistas del mundo, Fidel lo hacía para un pueblo ya bajo control y al cual había que inocular hondos complejos de culpa de manera que cada ciudadano se sintiera cómplice de las enormes atrocidades que se imputan al régimen que acababa de ser derrotado. La inoculación de complejos es una fase de esa técnica que se conoce con el nombre de "lavado de cerebros" y de la cual nos ocuparemos con mayor amplitud más adelante."

"Poco después, en marzo de este mismo año de 1959, se producía en Pekín, China Roja, un interesantísimo acontecimiento. Mao-Tse-Tung recibía personalmente a los líderes de los Partidos Comunistas Latinoamericanos. Entre los asistentes a la reunión figuraban: Luis Corvalán, Secretario General del Partido Comunista de Chile; Pompeyo Márquez, Pedro Ortega y Alonso Ojeda, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Venezolano; Gilberto Vieira, Secretario General, y Joaquín Moreno, del Partido Comunista de Colombia; Raúl Acosta y Jorge del Prado, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Perú; Elías Muñoz, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista del Ecuador; Humberto Ramírez Cárdenas, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Bolivia; Felipe Bezrodnik, del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Argentino; Wilfredo Vázquez, del comité provincial de Las Villas

las guerras de guerrillas y la labor cumplida por el Partido Socialista Popular durante el proceso de "liberación cubano". Alerta al gobierno de Frondizi, a la UCRI y a los demás sectores que el Comunismo cataloga como "antidemocráticos", para que vayan "poniendo las barbas en remojo". En la última página de la misma edición, con el título "LA MADRE DEL "CHE" GUEVARA NOS DICE DE LA FIGURA LEGENDARIA DE SU HIJO", publica un reportaje a la señora madre de Ernesto Guevara de la Serna. En la cabeza de dicho reportaje dice el diario comunista: "Ernesto Guevara, el médico argentino lugarteniente de Fidel Castro, el "Ché" Guevara para los cubanos, por cuya libertad ha combatido, es ya, en la imaginación popular, que reconoce a sus héroes, una figura legendaria de América."

"Está demás el apresuramiento de algunos diarios en asegurar que el "Ché" Guevara no es comunista. Evidentemente no lo es; se puede estar con las causas justas y luchar por la libertad de América Latina sin ser camarada nuestro. No es culpa nuestra ni del "Ché" Guevara que cada vez que alguien se porta heroicamente, o ataca a los imperialistas, o defiende a los pueblos oprimidos, sea considerado "comunista".

"Visitamos, en medio de la emoción de las visitas, de las llamadas, de las felicitaciones, de las flores, a la madre del doctor Ernesto Guevara. Es ella quien, al enterarse de qué representamos al diario LA HORA, nos aclara, con una sencilla frase, su posición: "El comunismo no es ningún cuco —nos dice—, y, aunque no soy comunista, tampoco los huyo". Luego viene el reportaje, que es una larga cuenta de acción "antiimperialista" del "Ché" Guevara...

En la edición de los días siguientes, el diario LA HORA comienza a reproducir artículos laudatorios a Fidel Castro y la revolución cubana, originados en voceros comunistas de distintos países, entre ellos uno largo en su texto, que se publica en la edición del martes 6 de enero de 1959, página 2, titulado "SE RESQUEBRAJA EL IMPERIO YANQUI EN AMERICA LATINA", con el subtítulo "A la luz de la experiencia de Cuba", publicado en Pekín y transmitido por la agencia Hsinhua. Se trata de un editorial del "Diario del Pueblo" —que es vocero del P. C. Chino y del gobierno de Mao...

En la edición del 11 de enero de 1959, con el título de primera página: "EL P. C. LUCHO JUNTO AL PUEBLO", GUEVARA dice: "El dirigente revolucionario Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, médico argentino uno de los principales comandantes de las fuerzas de Fidel Castro, declaró en una conferencia de prensa en el cuartel de La Cabaña —del cual es jefe—, al ser interrogado sobre sus ideas políticas que era izquierdista, aunque no comunista."

"Al insistir varios periodistas sobre el mismo punto, que viene siendo lanzado constantemente por la prensa extranjera al jefe revolucionario, éste subrayó firmemente: "Creo que los cubanos recordarán que mientras el gobierno de Batista recibía armamentos del gobierno norteamericano, muchos miembros del Partido Comunista perdían sus vidas combatiendo a Batista". "Creo —agregó de inmediato— que los

comunistas se han ganado el derecho de ser sencillamente otro partido en el país". Al ser interrogado sobre su opinión respecto a una participación del Partido Comunista en el gobierno revolucionario, Guevara declaró: "Yo no me opondría". Señaló más adelante que los revolucionarios comunistas que figuraban en las filas a su mando, "eran buenos combatientes, estaban dispuestos a derramar su sangre para derrocar a la tiranía". En contraste, expresó: "Estados Unidos no parecía interesado en ayudarnos a ganar esa batalla"; agregando de inmediato: "Es muy grande el resentimiento del pueblo cubano por la ayuda en armas de los EE. UU. a Batista". Cuando los campesinos, gente sencilla, veían al ejército de Batista bombardear a los civiles con bombas de napalm y otros explosivos, proporcionados por EE. UU., sintieron odio hacia los EE. UU."

Por su parte, "NUESTRA PALABRA", también órgano del Partido Comunista, semanario, comienza el 8 de enero de 1959, en primera página a publicar artículos sobre la revolución cubana, favorables a Fidel Castro y al Partido Socialista Popular. El primero de ellos, se titula: "CUBA; UN ACICATE PARA LA LUCHA DE AMÉRICA", debido al colaborador Félix Moreno, que en la última página, donde se ilustra con un dibujo de la cara de Fidel Castro, aparece con el otro título de: "CUBA: del desembarco de 80 hombres a la derrota armada de la tiranía". Todo el artículo está destinado a la propaganda y a demostrar que el Partido Socialista Popular es escuchado y atendido muy preferentemente por Fidel Castro, el Ché Guevara y sus colaboradores más inmediatos.

¿HAY COMUNISMO EN EL GOBIERNO CUBANO?

No quiero reproducir más pruebas de cómo el Comunismo Internacional se acopló, infiltró y entró a dirigir la Revolución Cubana.

Creo que sería redundancia —no obstante que la gente enseguida se olvida de estos peligros, que luego paga con su cabeza—, volver a insistir en todo lo que los diarios democráticos del mundo publicaron, subsiguientemente al día primero de enero de 1959.

Frescas están aún en nuestras memorias las neronianas orgías de sangre de los "tribunales populares"; los asaltos y muertes a casas y personas que en alguna forma habían colaborado con el régimen de Batista (y muchas inocentes que fueron barridas por la sed de venganzas personales, odios familiares, etc.); las expropiaciones violentas de fincas, tierras y otros bienes de gente que nada había tenido que ver con Batista pero no se había "jugado en favor del "Movimiento 26 de Julio"; el asalto a la casa del Delegado de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, el conocido periodista cubano, Dr. Ernesto de la Fe y su posterior encierro en la fortaleza de La Cabaña, sin que nadie hiciera caso —ni el presidente Urrutia ni su primer ministro Fidel Castro— del clamor mundial que solicitó su liberación, así como incautación de todos sus documentos; el atracó

gina 4. del ejemplar correspondiente al N° 25 del martes, 19 de enero de 1960: "DENUNCIA EL CATOLICISMO LA PENETRACION ROJA EN CUBA". En nuestro número anterior, tres sacerdotes cubanos, los reverendos padres, AGUIRRE, PEREZ y O'FARRELL, destacaron en forma clara y precisa que: FIDEL CASTRO ES LADRON, ASESINO Y COMUNISTA.

"A las palabras de estos representantes del Catolicismo Cubano, une ahora su voz el señor Jaime Fonseca, director del Servicio Latinoamericano de "Noticias Católicas", que, después de visitar Cuba ha llegado a estas conclusiones:

1.— En Cuba ha progresado notablemente el comunismo. Validos de la libertad de acción que tienen, logran los comunistas posiciones claves y aceleran el radicalismo, fomentando luchas de clases.

"2.— El pueblo cubano, es católico, luego no puede ser comunista; pero en este momento lo gobiernan los comunistas.

"3.— El ejército está penetrado por Oficiales comunistas. Fueron estos oficiales los que ordenaron el fusilamiento de elementos anticomunistas, acusándolos falsamente como criminales de guerra.

"4.— En estos momentos, los comunistas están logrando sus objetivos en Cuba. Siembran el caos, quebrantan su economía, imponen el odio fratricida y hacen todo lo posible para provocar otra "Hungría", en que el villano no sea Moscú sino Washington.

"5.— En Cuba funcionan unidas las Agencias: Prensa Latina, pagada por Fidel, con dinero del pueblo que comparte teletipos con la TASS rusa y la sucursal de la Cuba Nueva en La Habana.

"6.— Fidel Castro no frena, sino ayuda, a los camaradas. Fidel recibió lecciones de Carlos Rafael Rodríguez. Fidel dice que no es comunista, pero todos los métodos que aplica, son marxistas.

"7.— Los comunistas están trabajando en los cuarteles del ejército, en labor de adoctrinamiento.

"8.— Oponerse al comunismo es caerse. Urrutia, Díaz Lanz, Hubert Matos y otros, son ejemplos que no admiten dudas.

"9.— Vilma Espín, la esposa de Raúl Castro, ministro de Defensa, es la que ha sido indicada para defender a los comunistas en el gobierno. Vilma Espín, tiene poderes, hasta para trasladar jefes militares en Cuba. Raul Castro y Vilma Espín constituyen los puntales del comunismo y su agitación. Otro comunista lo es, el Che Guevara. La enseñanza roja avanza en Cuba.

"10.— En todos los Ministerios hay marxistas, Agentes comunistas y extranjeros trabajan en el INRA. Rusos, chinos, checoslovacos y otros "técnicos" reciben, tras una estadía en el país, pasaportes cubanos y se desparraman por la América Latina.

"11.— La prensa y los oradores rojos, tienen acceso a campos militares, escuelas y universidades para difundir sus lemas, fomentar la lucha de clases y sembrar odios. En los cuarteles se hacen "lavados de cerebros" marxistas. Estos son los once puntos que señala el Director de "Noticias Católicas" de Latinoamérica".

mo meridiano topográfico de la estación experimental del "Cañaveral" de La Florida, USA. En agosto pasado (se refiere a agosto de 1959) estuvieron ingenieros soviéticos trabajando en esa zona, junto con los Castro. Toda la zona está sellada (quiere decir, cerrada) por unidades escogidas del ejército comunista cubano, con alambradas electrificadas y unos cuatro mil trabajadores laborando, algunos de ellos prisioneros políticos. Los guardianes comunistas portan fusiles ametralladoras y patrullas móviles recorren, constantemente, toda el área restringida al público exterior.

"También en los islotes fuera de la costa sureste de Cuba, en las proximidades de Cochinos, están construyendo una base operativa de abastecimientos de submarinos. La principal en una isleta, conocida por "CAYO LARGO", la cual es visitada, frecuentemente, por el ministro de Defensa, Raúl Castro".

Hasta aquí la palabra de un miembro del movimiento clandestino anticomunista cubano. Por su cuenta corre la veracidad de lo aquí reproducido, pero lo que él me escribió en Enero de este año se está confirmando en Junio, cuando se debate en los Estados Unidos y en toda Latinoamérica el problema de las posibles bases submarinas soviéticas en Cuba y plataformas de proyectiles dirigidos. Además, las denuncias de los ex-camaradas de lucha de Fidel Castro, como el ex-presidente de la República, doctor Urrutia; el comandante Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz; el comandante Michell Yabor; el capitán Jiménez Rojo; el señor Lorie; el capitán Rodríguez; el señor Joaquín Sanjenis; el doctor Justo Carrillo y muchos más, dicen a las claras que su separación de Fidel Castro y la Revolución Cubana se originó por la ingerencia comunista y aceptar los Castro el patrón soviético para la misma.

Mucho más podríamos decir respecto a Cuba, base soviética, pero el espacio es tirano y debemos someternos a los dictados del mismo. Ya en mi libro "Sangre y Fuego en Cuba" daré pormenorizados todos los episodios y hablaremos claramente sobre todas las personas cubanas y extranjeras que han tomado parte en este sangriento bróte rojo en el Caribe. Por ahora señalemos que los únicos defensores que tiene la tan propagandeada "revolución del pueblo cubano" son los comunistas, y los marxistas que giran en la órbita soviética. En la Argentina son los elementos de "Nuestra Palabra", "Conducta", "Cuba Revolucionaria", "Quehacer Mensual", "Situación", "Voz Proletaria", etc. todos vinculados al Partido Comunista —tanto kruschevista como trotskysta— los que defienden esa posición eminentemente imperialista y totalitaria del soviétismo. Millares de muertos y más de 20.000 prisioneros políticos no se habrán sacrificado en vano, cuando suenen de nuevo, en Cuba, los clarines del coraje anunciando la libertad renacida bajo el influjo de la doctrina martiana.

EPILOGO

En "CUBA LIBRE" —órgano oficial de la Insurrección Cubana por una Cuba sin Comunismo, según reza el subtítulo—, leemos en la pá-

al hogar del famoso periodista Don Salvador Díaz Versón, director de la revista "Occidente" y presidente de la Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas (OIPAC), fundada en Lima, durante el Tercer Congreso Anticomunista, en 1957; las detenciones en masas de los comunistas, etc.

Miles de militares y civiles fueron fusilados, ajusticiados, muertos sin juicio previo, mientras otros millares se exilaban porque el circo romano se había instalado con toda euforia "revolucionaria", recordándonos aquellas jornadas sangrientas del Frente Popular Español, o las que se sucedieron después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial a la entrada de las tropas soviéticas en Polonia hasta Alemania Oriental.

COMUNISMO DESDE ABAJO Y DESDE ARRIBA.

Toda la prensa internacional comunista, desde la adicta al Kremlin hasta la trotskista, sumándose al coro todo el marxismo mundial y algunos demócratas izquierdistas que oficián de "idiotas útiles", se ha lanzado al usufructo y provecho de la revolución cubana. De un movimiento que pudo ser glorioso, porque derrocó una tiranía bestial, hicieron una base totalitaria, horrorosa, sangrienta, un puente de transición entre el nacionalismo marxista y el comunismo soviético, llevando al pueblo cubano a una esclavitud aún mucho más bárbara que la del propio Batista!

Conviene señalar algunos puntos importantes, históricos, sobre cómo el proceso de comunización de la nación cubana se va llevando a paso acelerado.

Al producirse la huida de Batista y tomar posiciones el Movimiento "26 de Julio", frente a la Habana, los comunistas, con sus brigadas chekistas perfectamente organizadas y sus grupos de represión y "justicia sumaria, sobre el terreno", se dedicaron a "limpiar" de anticomunistas la capital de la República.

Así fué como su primera acción fué apoderarse de los archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM) y los del Buró Represivo de Actividades Comunistas (BRAC), para destruirlos y borrar así todos los antecedentes que existían sobre los agentes rojos en Cuba. Más tarde, lanzaron sus perros de presa sobre el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, la figura más notoria del anticomunismo cubano, robando sus archivos y remitiéndolo a la fortaleza de La Cabaña, fuertemente custodiado, mientras se intentaba asesinarlo por el camino, lo que fué frustrado como más adelante lo documentaré.

En seguida, los mismos sabuesos de las chekas rojas buscaron a Don Salvador Díaz Versón.

Este celebrado periodista cubano había sido enemigo de Batista hasta el punto de sufrir exilios, prisiones y persecuciones. Se planeó y efectuó el asalto a las oficinas donde tenía instalada la "Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas" y de la "Liga Anticomunista de Cuba" y así fué como en la noche del 24 de enero

de 1959, se rompieron las puertas de acceso a las mismas y se saqueó la redacción de la mencionada revista "Occidente", se destruyeron todos los muebles y útiles de las oficinas y se robaron los archivos, que condensaban treinta años de intensa labor anticomunista de Díaz Versón, los cuales contenían 250.000 fichas de comunistas latinoamericanos y 68.243 expedientes personales de comunistas.

El día 25 de enero, un jeep que tenía la inscripción "7 Rgt. Militar", manejado por comunistas armados, cerró el paso al líder del anticomunismo cubano y lo amenazó de muerte, dándole un plazo de 24 horas para que se fuera del país. Pocas horas después, otro auto ocupado por chekistas atacó a balazos el automóvil de Díaz Versón que se vio obligado luego, a dejar Cuba, trasladándose a Centro América, donde participó del Primer Congreso Anticomunista Centroamericano, celebrado en San José de Costa Rica, donde fue recibido en sesión plenaria y denunció lo que el Comunismo está haciendo en daño en Cuba. Después de un mes por Centro América, regresó a Cuba, viéndose obligado, más tarde, a salir a Miami (EE. UU.), corrido por la persecución roja.

La Organización Interamericana de Periodistas Anti-Comunistas (OIPAC) ha denunciado que "El 'Ché' Guevara, agente del comunismo internacional, con larga historia marxista en América, es actualmente Jefe de La Cabaña, el más importante baluarte militar de la nación, y jefe del Séptimo Regimiento, estando a su cargo las prisiones militares y los Consejos de Guerra, y fusilamientos. Guevara ofreció una conferencia, hace días (5), en el local comunista 'Nuestros Tiempos' y está celebrando actos culturales en La Cabaña con destacados marxistas. Nicolás Guillén, poeta y dirigente rojo, habló hace una semana allí a los soldados".

"Raúl Castro, hermano de Fidel (menciona el comunicado), fanático del comunismo, es actualmente el Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas, ya que su hermano renunció a ese cargo al aceptar ser Primer Ministro.

"Fidel Castro, no es comunista, ni lo es el Presidente Urrutia, ni los miembros de su gabinete. Es decir, que el Gobierno, no es comunista, pero, los comunistas tienen una gran parte de las Fuerzas Armadas, gran penetración en el movimiento obrero, circulan armados, han sacado de nuevo su periódico "HOY", tienen horas de radio en el aire, y actúan poderosamente en el periodismo, la radio y la televisión.

"Kerensky hizo una revolución en Rusia contra los Zares, y los comunistas se apoderaron de ella. La juventud guatemalteca se alzó contra la dictadura de Ubico, los comunistas se adueñaron de la revolución. Igual puede ocurrir en Cuba.

"La persecución contra los anticomunistas sigue su curso violento. Nos esperan momentos más duros".

(5) El informe lleva fecha 26 de febrero de 1959.

—BRAC— y bajo la amenaza del tormento físico y después de proporcionarles solamente un poco de agua en 4 días, el 30 de Noviembre contaron a los investigadores, secretamente, este relato.

"Mientras servían bajo las órdenes del comunista Raúl Castro, ellos pudieron observar de madrugada que un submarino extranjero, relativamente lejos de la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, descargaba armamentos para el personal guerrillero rojo.

"Según ellos declararon, el armamento en su mayoría era de manufactura norteamericana, pues había sido capturado a los yanquis en Corea, en 1953; y se lo enviaban a Raúl Castro por ser estos armamentos más fáciles de poder conseguir y proveerlos de municiones. También dijeron que en el submarino soviético venía un oficial de la Marina de Guerra Soviética, que decía haber sido Agregado Naval de la embajada de la URSS en La Habana, antes de 1953, y que también decía llamarse PETER K. SZAKAJEF, y que hablaba bastante bien el idioma español. Este oficial naval soviético era llamado, por los guerrilleros de Raúl Castro, con el nombre clave de "CARLOS GOMEZ" y hacía alarde de haber residido en Guatemala algún tiempo, durante el gobierno de Arbenz, y que tenía muchos amigos en la América Latina. El tal oficial soviético SZAKAJEF, según ellos, representaba tener unos 45 años de edad, y se decía allí entre los guerrilleros, que venía en calidad de enlace con los comunistas de Raúl Castro.

"También los dos individuos, Valdivia y Sánchez, declararon que también del submarino soviético vino a tierra otra persona, que se hacía llamar AGAPITO VENEREO, que había sido instructor de guerrillas en Méjico y al cual los guerrilleros de Raúl Castro dieron muerte, pues descubrieron que el tal Venero era un policía secreto federal de Puerto Rico.

"También el difunto José Castaño me dijo una vez que los submarinos soviéticos tenían gran afición al desembarcadero llamado de la Estancia 'La Chiva', localizada dentro de la Bahía de Nipe, la cual aparecía como de propiedad de un tal Cruz Alonso y Rodríguez, que es dueño, con dinero soviético, del hotel "San Luis", situado en la calle Belascoín 74, en La Habana.

"Este individuo está muy citado y elogiado por el coronel BAYO, en su autobiografía. Según el difunto teniente Castaño, este hotelero es apoderado de fondos secretos soviéticos en Cuba y fue uno de los diez organizadores, en 1947, de la famosa "Legión del Caribe".

Más adelante el mismo luchador anticomunista decía: "Actualmente se está construyendo una carretera, que enlazará el pueblecillo campesino de JAGUEY GRANDE, en la provincia de Matanzas, al sureste de La Habana y la profunda Bahía de los Cochinos, en la península cenagosa de La Zapata. Cochinos será adaptada para base de submarinos

"JAGUEY GRANDE será utilizada como una plataforma de concreto y acero reforzado para proyectiles atómicos teleguiados, y como dato curioso podemos citar que Jaguey Grande está situado en el mis-

La Bahía de los Cochinos es profunda, con unos 350 metros de profundidad y un calado en el canal de entrada, de más de 150 pies de mínimo. Allí no reside nadie; solamente carboneros, extractores de carbón de palos de madera de manglares, ocasionales, que llegan y se van prontamente. Allí no existen embarcaderos; solamente pueden usarse canoas primitivas para el transporte y acercarse a la tierra firme más cercana, que queda a unos 150 kilómetros de distancia.

EL RELATO DE UN TESTIGO.

Por conducto que no puedo revelar —porque sería condenar a muerte a un luchador anticomunista cubano que tiene sus familiares en la isla— ha llegado a mí el siguiente relato. Sin quitarle ni agregarle nada, lo doy a conocer porque aunque ahora parezca en algunas partes inverosímil, los que conocemos la guerra secreta del comunismo contra nuestros pueblos y Estados, sabemos bien que tales cosas ocurren.

Dice así el relator: "Ahora, a continuación, le voy a relatar una historia que quizá le pueda parecer a Ud. inverosímil pero es solamente la pura y única verdad. Tuve conocimiento de ella por mi querido amigo, el joven difunto teniente JOSE CASTAÑO, que me la relató con la condición de que yo nunca la relatara, ya que se trataba de un llamado secreto de seguridad hemisférica, que solamente la poseían muy contados altos funcionarios de los servicios secretos del contraespionaje de las naciones que integran la Junta Interamericana de Defensa.

"El difunto teniente José Castaño fue asesinado por un pistolero en la nuca, al estilo chino comunista, en la oficina particular del argentino Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, en la antigua colonial fortaleza de La Cabaña, en La Habana.

"Castaño era el Inspector Director del Negociado del Contraespionaje Antisoviético de la Policía Secreta Cubana, también llamado BRAC, y era muy joven, cultísimo, había sido ex-oficial de academia del Ejército, profesor del Colegio Militar, maestro de idiomas en las escuelas del Estado cubano y había cursado policología en los Estados Unidos, primero en la Universidad de Northwestern, de Chicago, Illinois, y luego con la Policía Secreta Federal, FBI.

"Esta es la historia: el día 26 de Noviembre de 1958, la Policía Cubana de Contraespionaje, basada en una noticia de un "confidente revolucionario", asaltó una clínica clandestina, en donde había varios fidelocomunistas, curándose de varias heridas de balazos, y algunos de ellos venidos de las Sierras Orientales, en donde habían servido bajo las órdenes de Raúl Castro.

"Entre los terroristas comunistas heridos, había dos individuos que decían llamarse EDUARDO VALDIVIA y RAMIRO SANCHEZ, ambos miembros de la Juventud Comunista Cubana. Después de ser arrestados, fueron llevados a la Prefectura del Contraespionaje

Por otra parte, el presidente de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, almirante D. Carlos Pena Botto ha denunciado en la prensa del Brasil, el 23 de marzo de 1959, entre otras cosas lo siguiente: "Los "barbudos" cubanos vendrán a Brasil dentro de pocos días...". "La Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, que reúne a organizaciones anticomunistas de los 22 países de América y de la cual soy presidente hace cuatro años, mucho estimaría consintiesen ellos en responder a las siguientes preguntas: a) Fue, o no Fidel Castro uno de los organizadores del "bogotazo", bárbaro movimiento subversivo comunista irrupido en la capital de Colombia, el 9 de abril de 1948, durante la IX Conferencia Panamericana y que resultó en millares de muertos y heridos, y en la destrucción de más de la tercera parte de la ciudad? Pormenores explicativos: Fidel Castro y Rafael del Pino llegaron a Colombia en avión, el 29 de marzo de 1948. Descendiendo en el aeropuerto de Medellín. Traían cartas de recomendaciones de Rómulo Betancourt. El 3 de abril de 1948 distribuyeron en el Teatro "Colón", durante un espectáculo de gala, al cual asistían el Presidente de la República, Mariano Ospina Pérez y Delegados a la Conferencia, folletos de nítido tenor comunista atacando de preferencia a los Estados Unidos, por lo que fueron expulsados del teatro por la policía. El día 6 de abril, en la pieza N° 33, que ocuparon en el Hotel "Claridge", fue descubierto o informado por el Jefe de la Delegación de Extranjeros, Dr. Camilo Cortés Zapata, vasto material de propaganda marxista, encontrado en ella.

En la noche del 9 de abril, ambos llegaron al hotel, con fusiles y pistolas, trayendo objetos saqueados, y el día 13, dejaron el hotel con destino ignorado, habiendo olvidado en el cuarto N° 33, un documento importante que los acreditaba como "Agentes de Primera Clase en el Tercer Frente de la URSS, en América del Sur" (Declaración de Guillermo Hoenigsberg) huésped del Hotel Claridge.

"b) ¿Fue, o no, Fidel Castro amnestiado por el Gobierno Batista después de haber sido condenado a 15 años de prisión por la tentativa de asalto al Fuerte Moncada, el 26 de Julio de 1953?

"c) ¿Tuvo, o no, Fidel Castro relaciones íntimas con elementos comunistas, en el período que transcurrió entre su amnistía, en noviembre de 1954, y al inicio del llamado "Movimiento 26 de Julio", en diciembre de 1956?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: Fidel Castro fue para Nueva York, luego de su libertad, donde entró en contacto con los ex presidentes Prío Socarrás y Grau San Martín. Consiguieron entonces levantar una gran suma de dinero, con el auxilio de comunistas y "burgueses progresistas", suma ésta, empleada en la compra de armamentos que fueron contrabandeados para Cuba (Sierra Maestra) y conservados allí, en depósitos.

"En 1956, Fidel se dirigió a México donde se ligó a los comunistas y principalmente con el general Alberto Bayo, veterano de las fuerzas comunistas de la Guerra Civil Española. En México, más armamentos fueron adquiridos y la conspiración fue definitivamente estructurada.

La táctica de guerrillas fué cuidadosamente enseñada a los cubanos partidarios de Fidel, por el General Bayo, en un campo de entrenamiento próximo a Chalco y después de dos meses de intensa labor. 82 guerrilleros desembarcaron en la costa cubana, habiendo partido del puerto mexicano de Tuxpán, a bordo del yate "Gramma".

„Son bien conocidas las ligazones de Fidel con Juan Arévalo (ex presidente comunista de Guatemala), José Figueres (ex presidente de Costa Rica, y líder de la organización Izquierdista "Legión del Caribe") y Rómulo Betancourt (presidente actual de Venezuela y también líder de la "Legión").

„¿Son, o no son comunistas algunos de los principales auxiliares de Fidel Castro, entre ellos Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, Raúl Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Armando Hart, Calixto Morales, Joel Domenech, Juan Marinello, Blas Roca, Arnoldo Escallón, Lázaro Peña, González, Celia Sánchez, Amparo Chaple y Rita Vilar?

„Pormenores aclaratorios: "Ché" Guevara, vino para Cuba a bordo del "Gramma", con Fidel Castro. Había estado largo tiempo en Guatemala, sirviendo al gobierno comunista de Jacobo Arbenz. Es considerado como marxista convicto. Se casó con una exilada del partido peruano "Apra", de quien después se divorció. Hábil, decidido y corajudo, tuvo actuación destacada durante la revolución y se tornó el número 2 en la jerarquía de las fuerzas rebeldes que sacaron a Batista del poder.

„Comanda actualmente la fortaleza de La Cabaña, transformada en presidio militar.

„Expide actualmente "carnets de identidad" a aquellos que considera a su servicio, carnets que tienen mayor valor que aquellos otorgados por el mismo Fidel (Adolfo Rivero, de la redacción del diario "El País", puede testificar al respecto).

„Raúl Castro, hermano de Fidel Castro, ahora en el Comando de las Fuerzas Armadas, es considerado como fanático comunista y el más peligroso de todos. Raptó ciudadanos americanos en la provincia de Oriente, se portó con bravura durante la revolución, es de audacia sin límites. Se casó con Vilma Espín, formada en el "Tufts College" y considerada como marxista.

„Carlos Rafael Rodríguez: uno de los teóricos del Partido Comunista de Cuba. Adquirió gran prestigio cuando probó a Fidel que en Sierra Maestra había más de un millar de comunistas en el "Movimiento 26 de Julio", algunos de los cuales estaban infiltrados en la Guardia Personal del Jefe de la Revolución.

„Armando Hart: Ministro de Educación, casado con Haydée Santamarina, ambos considerados como pertenecientes al Partido Comunista.

„Celia Sánchez: fué Secretaria de Fidel Castro durante la guerra civil. Ejercía la profesión de enfermera y trabajó por mucho tiempo en Pilón, en los ingenios de azúcar de Julio Lobo. Sus reacciones y actitudes son las de una verdadera comunista. Ejerce, según decires, gran influencia sobre Fidel.

ciera a la Federación Juvenil Comunista, hace muchos años. No sería difícil que Grobart fuera uno de los consejeros de Raúl Castro, pues según fuentes de las cuales se ha obtenido información que se considera responsable, mientras Raúl Castro fué Comandante en Jefe de las guerrillas armadas del Segundo Frente, que operaban en la costa norte de la provincia de Oriente, en Cuba, efectuó viajes a la URSS, usando como medio de transporte submarinos puestos a su disposición por ese país. Se manifiesta que detrás de la Cortina de Hierro, en Bucarest, tuvo una entrevista con un emisario del premier Nikita Krushchev, llamado BORIS M. PONOMAREV, que entonces era funcionario de la sección para las Relaciones Exteriores del P.C.U.S.

El Segundo Frente Oriental estaba literalmente plagado de comunistas fanatizados. Otro grupo controlado por el Comunismo Internacional era la "Columna 9", dirigida por Ernesto "Ché" Guevara. Ambos grupos estaban adoctrinados personalmente por el intelectual comunista cubano, profesor CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ. Para los analfabetos trajeron sistemas visuales de adoctrinamiento, películas y maravillosas revistas, todas en colores, pintando excelsitudes del "paraíso" proletario soviético. Todos los jóvenes eran, en su mayoría, de la Juventud Comunista Cubana.

De acuerdo con los vientos que están soplando en Cuba, al socaire de la influencia soviética, los comunistas se han convertido en propietarios de manufacturas de la caña de azúcar, y, usando rótulos de fachada, controlan la minería y fabulosas propiedades rústicas y urbanas, adquiridas con fondos financieros secretos del Estado moscovita.

Para confirmar mis anteriores denuncias sobre la infiltración y penetración soviética en Cuba, recuerdo que en las selvas inexploradas mejicanas del distrito de Quintana Roo, los comunistas tenían (no sé si los siguen teniendo aún), amplios centros de adiestramiento armados bajo la dirección del ex-teniente coronel del Ejército Republicano Español, ALBERTO BAYO, uno de los emisarios de la URSS en todas las revoluciones del área del Caribe. (6).

En cuanto a las maniobras de submarinos soviéticos en la zona del Caribe, se sabe que hace unos veinte años que están operando en las aguas de Cuba. El lugar preferido para ellos, para cargar sus acumuladores y baterías, ha sido siempre la desolada Bahía de los Cochinos, en la costa suroeste de Cuba, lugar completamente rodeado por arenas movedizas manglares, pantanos selváticos llenos de cocodrilos y de aguas podridas, malolientes por siglos de siglos.

(6): En el libro "Alas Rojas sobre España", del cual es autor Miguel Sanchis, en la página 35, se observa un par de fotografías que fueron publicadas durante la guerra civil española en el semanario Estampa. En una de ellas se señala a Bayo —también está Rexach— conocido por sus incursiones sobre Toledo y Mallorca. En ese libro se habla mucho sobre las conexiones de los aviadores republicanos con los soviéticos. (Publicaciones Españolas, Madrid, 1959).

especial del gobierno de Mao-Tse-Tung, es VIOLETA CASAL, directora de la Radio Oficial de Cuba.

Asimismo se asegura que en el yate "Gramma", con el cual Fidel Castro intentó invadir Cuba, fracasando, iba como timonel el famoso funcionario de la Policía Secreta Soviética, que se hace llamar HIPO-LITO CASTILLO, miembro de la vieja Komintern y del Kominform. Iba en el "Gramma" como delegado especial del embajador soviético en México, con oficinas en Avenida Tacubaya 204, México, D.F. De Castillo hay quien dice que es español, naturalizado soviético, mientras que otros sostienen que es latinoamericano. Otras personas estiman que es ruso y que habla español.

De Raúl Castro —hombre de confianza del Kremlin y de Pekín— se manifiesta que llegó de la URSS el día 7 de Junio de 1953, y que está fichado por la Policía de Cuba, bajo la declaración N° 4150, IEG 6, Bdor 118, página 181, Dpto. de Investigaciones Anti-Subversivas. Ese día llegó procedente de Guatemala a La Habana, y anteriormente había llegado a Guatemala desde Moscú. A La Habana arribó en el vapor italiano "Andrea Gritti", y al ser arrestado le secuestraron abundante material microfilmado, soviético, y un diploma de la Escuela de Terrorismo y Sabotaje, llamada "Anticol", que está situada en la barriada de Melnik, en las afueras de Praga, Checoslovaquia. En Guatemala fué invitado de honor de VICTOR MANUEL GUTIERREZ, el líder comunista guatemalteco. Allí posiblemente se conoció con ERNESTO GUEVARA DE LA SERNA (a) "Ché Guevara", que tiene larga actuación internacional al servicio del comunismo.

LOS COMUNISTAS SE AFIRMAN EN CUBA.

Cuando se dice que el soviétismo se afirma en Cuba, no hay por qué sostener que se está exagerando. En realidad, la verdad pura es que Cuba —si no se libera a tiempo— será el primer satélite latinoamericano del Kremlin.

Todo lo que hemos dicho hasta ahora es un pálido reflejo de la soviétización cubana. Agregaremos otros detalles, para afianzar la opinión nacional e internacional, que sabe ya a qué atenerse en este problema latinoamericano que afecta directamente a la defensa de todo el mundo occidental.

Sabemos, por ejemplo, que a fines de 1959 regresó a Cuba —estaba en un país situado detrás de la Cortina de Hierro— el ruso-hebreo, FABIO GROBART, fundador y orientador del Partido Comunista Cubano por muchos años, y que huyó a la URSS en 1952.

Este individuo tiene unos 12 nombres diferentes. Está relacionado con el Sexto Departamento del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética y la llamada "JUNTA SUPREMA PARA LA LIBERTAD LATINOAMERICANA" —JUSLA—. Grobart tiene un pasaporte diplomático cubano con el nombre de "JOSE BLANCO", dado por el ministro de Estado y Relaciones Exteriores, RAUL ROA, que pertene-

"Amparo Chaple: ejerce la presidencia de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras y declaró, en tumultuosa asamblea, refiriéndose a los profesores: "Debemos organizarnos en Tribunal Revolucionario; somos nosotros los que debemos juzgarlos".

"e) ¿Está, o no está circulando nuevamente, en La Habana el periódico comunista "HOY"?

"f) ¿Fué o no fué asaltada la sede de la Secretaría General de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, el día 6 de enero último, habiendo sido apresado el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe y el señor Raúl Granja, como así también saqueada la Secretaría y robados todos los archivos?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: el Dr. Ernesto de la Fe, el anticomunista N° 1 de Cuba, fué Ministro de Comunicaciones en el gobierno Batista, en 1952, pero poco tiempo después se retiró del cargo. Inclusive, fundó el Movimiento de Integración Democrática Americana (MIDA), que se afilió en 1955 a la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente.

"En ocasión del IV Congreso Continental Anticomunista, realizado en octubre de 1958, en Guatemala, el Dr. De la Fe fué electo Secretario General de la mencionada Confederación, y pasó a desarrollar fuerte y corajuda campaña contra la infiltración marxista en Cuba.

"Fué apresado por los comunistas, que intentaron lincharlo en el acto de la prisión, lo que no consiguieron dada su popularidad en La Habana. Quisieron llevarlo, entonces, a la sede del Partido Comunista para juzgarlo sumariamente, seguido del clásico tiro en la nuca, pero tampoco lograron realizar esa intención. Lo condujeron para la fortaleza de La Cabaña, donde lo encerraron en la celda N° 14, juntamente con Raúl Granja, otro líder antimarxista. Allí permanece él, entonces, hace cerca de dos meses y medio, sin haber sido ni siquiera interrogado. Los comunistas lo acusan necia y falsamente, en sus arengas, de haber contratado con un portorriqueño, el asesinato de Fidel Castro por la cantidad de cien mil dólares.

g) ¿Fué, o no atacada y saqueada la sede de la Confederación Interamericana de Periodistas Anticomunistas, en la noche del 24 de enero último, habiéndose quebrado el mobiliario y robado el archivo conteniendo 250.000 fichas de comunistas de la América Latina, archivo éste que representaba 25 años de pesquisas?

"Pormenores aclaratorios: El Sr. Salvador Díaz Versón, periodista muy conocido en La Habana y presidente de la Organización mencionada más arriba, director también de la revista mensual "Occidente", de carácter declaradamente anticomunista, tuvo que huir de Cuba ante las amenazas recibidas y se encuentra exilado en los Estados Unidos, en la ciudad de Miami, Florida.

"h) ¿Fueron, o no, prendidos por los comunistas, infiltrados en el Movimiento "26 de Julio", los archivos del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar y del Buró Represivo de Actividades Comunistas, que eran órganos del gobierno depuesto?

(1) ¿Es o no verdad que el Partido Comunista de los Estados Unidos celebró, extensivamente, en Nueva York, la victoria de Fidel Castro?

"Formenores aclaratorios: A las 20 horas del 10 de febrero último, el Comité de Manhattan del periódico "Worker", órgano del Partido Comunista, con sede en la calle 26-23 Oeste, en Nueva York, convocó a los marxistas a una reunión en el Park Palace, esquina de 59 Ave- nida con la calle 100, para escuchar a los siguientes oradores: Joe North, director de "Worker", que entrevistara en Cuba a los líderes revolucionarios Raúl Castro y Juan Marinello; y James Malloy, orga- nizador del Comité del Partido Comunista de Harlem, barrio negro de Nueva York. En los folletos entonces distribuidos, se leían las exhortaciones: "se solidarizan con el Movimiento de Liberación Cuba- na", "fuera de Cuba el imperialismo yanqui".

"Ya anteriormente, el Partido Comunista de los Estados Unidos había dado su entero apoyo al Movimiento "26 de Julio", por medio de un manifiesto publicado en la revista marxista "Political Affaire", de diciembre de 1958".

Hasta aquí el artículo periodístico del almirante brasileño don Carlos Pena Botto, infatigable luchador anticomunista. No fue refu- tado por los delegados de Fidel Castro, ni por ningún miembro del Gobierno de Cuba.

Por otra parte, deseo agregar algunos datos aclaratorios de otro informe recibido, sobre los últimos sucesos cubanos.

EL CASO "DE LA FE"

Ernesto de la Fe fue apresado el día 5 de enero, en sus oficinas anticomunistas de la calle Consulado 30, donde se hallaba la sede de la Secretaría General de la Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente y del Movimiento de Integración Democrática Ameri- cana (Anticomunista).

Allí mismo trataron de asesinarlo sus captores, que eran los ca- pitales Moisés Pérez y Fidel Domenech, el Comandante de Milicias Luis Rajardo Escalona y otros, todos a los órdenes del comunista "Che" Guevara.

El asesinato fue impedido por el soldado rebelde Aylan Ortiz. Instantes después, ya prisionero, de la Fe de los comunistas, qui- sieron matarlo frente al edificio del Estado Mayor de la Marina de Guerra, lo cual evitó el Comandante Pérez Alberti, de la Marina de Guerra, con retenciones. Por último lo llevaron a las prisiones de La Cabaña, donde es jefe el propio "Che" Guevara.

Alí Ernesto de la Fe sufrió toda clase de vejaciones por parte de los soldados comunistas del "Che" Guevara, lo que se agravó por la altivez de carácter que siempre demostró. Mientras tanto, soldados comunistas asaltaron los archivos de la Confederación y se los llevaron a sus oficinas centrales ubicadas en Prado 206 (altos) Habana. En

frecuentemente viaja entre México y La Habana es un tal VICTOR

TRAPOTE, que se hace pasar por escultor y pintor, y que en realidad es un comunista español que actuó en la guerra civil española de 1936-1939. Actualmente Trapote está naturalizado soviético. Pertene- ció al Comité "Iberia", en Praga, Checoslovaquia, y trabajó un tiem- po a las órdenes de André Marty, en España. Para viajar tiene un pasaporte diplomático falsificado mexicano, y otro pasaporte falsifi- cado cubano, con rango de "Agregado Cultural". Inspecciona las acti- vidades comunistas del área de Centro América y del Caribe.

Por otras informaciones confidenciales —enero de este año— su- giero que agentes del gobierno de Cuba —que hablaban francés— estu- vieron en la isla Martinica, comentando agitaciones contra Francia. Entre ellos viajaron dos comunistas haitianos, naturalizados cubanos, que residen habitualmente en el poblado de Manzanillo, en la provin- cia de Oriente, Cuba. Este pueblo de Manzanillo es tradicionalmente en donde hay más comunistas y allí "todo el mundo es rojo", hasta el alcalde, y es el único verdadero soviét que ha existido en Cuba, por su propia voluntad, desde 1926. Es allí donde nació el ex-zapatero y secretario General del Partido Comunista Cubano, FRANCISCO CALDERERO, más conocido por "BLAS ROCA". En La Habana, por esa fecha, se comentaba la creación de "Comités Pro-Liberación" de todas las colonias francesas, inglesas y holandesas en América.

El movimiento de los agentes soviéticos, desde Cuba, es extraor- dinario. Todos conectados con el gobierno de Fidel Castro y el famoso "DIR", —Departamento de Investigaciones Revolucionarias—. A prin- cipios de este año, por ejemplo, salió de La Habana hacia La Paz —Bolivia— un agente secreto del DIR para entrevistarse con elemen- tos comunistas de la COB —Central Obrera Boliviana— y, muy posi- blemente, con Juan Lechin, con el objeto de tratar que los bolivianos dejen pasar por su territorio a los rebeldes paraguayos y, al mismo tiempo, que les dejen usar el territorio boliviano para preparar —bajo la dirección comunista— milicianos armados para usarlos posterior- mente, cuando sea derrocado el gobierno de Stroessner.

Unos meses antes, un dirigente juvenil comunista, graduado en el Instituto "LENIN", de Moscú, llamado LEONEL SOTO Y PRIETO, miembro del "DIR", celebró una entrevista con MIHAIL SAMOILOV, primer secretario de la URSS en Montevideo y su posible Guay— y trataron acerca de la rebelión en el Paraguay y su posible financiación. A Samoilov se le atribuye ser uno de los principales directores soviéticos en América del Sur. Por su parte, Soto y Prieto es el que está organizando el Congreso de Jóvenes Latinoamerica- nas, a realizarse en La Habana, en julio próximo, bajo patrocinio internacional comunista.

Todas estas conexiones se han logrado en la zona del Caribe, y especialmente en Cuba, poco antes del triunfo de Fidel Castro, sobre Batista y reforzadas notablemente después del mismo.

Una de las mujeres que obra como enlace entre los comunistas internacionales, y que no hace mucho viajó a Pekín como invitada

Interior de Pekín, y actúan, en su mayoría, en la antigua fortaleza de La Cabaña, donde comanda el "Che" Guevara.

Uno de los funcionarios más peligrosos de esa Policía Secreta China—que viaja por toda la América Latina—es un tal CHAN-SHAO-JAN, que tiene la misión de organizar células rojas chinas en todo el continente. Otro, que habla muy bien español, es el llamado WANG-TE-CHU. Como agitadores juveniles, viajan YAN-HUAN-MI, que es dirigente de la Juventud Comunista de Pekín, y uno de los directivos de los programas de onda corta para América Latina, en español; así como otros cuyos nombres nos reservamos.

En La Habana, uno de los periódicos que tienen los chinos comunistas, se llama "KUAN-WA-PO", y Raul Castro visita frecuentemente el local donde tiene sus oficinas el editor, que es un chino comunista que recientemente llegó a Cuba. Allí Raul Castro bebe té y mantiene conferencias con los chinos rojos. Frecuentemente mucho la amistad de un titulado "corresponsal extranjero", llamado KUNG-MAG, que tiene en ese periódico sus oficinas.

A propósito de todo esto conviene recordar que, en abril de 1959, estuvo en La Habana un delegado del ministro de Información y Propaganda de China Popular, llamado YAO-CHEN. Visitó a Raul Castro en su residencia de Columbia, en las afueras de La Habana. Recibió un tanque de oro, como presente para Mao-Tse-Tung, de manos del propio Raul Castro.

En su vinculación con los chinos, comunistas, se sabe que Raul Castro ha auspiciado la creación de una Sociedad Cultural China, en La Habana, llamada "Alianza Democrática de Nueva China". (Sobre este asunto se dice en Cuba que en Noviembre de 1957, se celebró en Pekín una conferencia a la cual asistió una delegación secreta remitida por Raul Castro, que prometió libertad de acción para los chinos rojos, si ellos ayudaban financieramente al derrocamiento de Batista). Ligado a estos chinos, se halla el director del INRA, profesor "capitán" ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ.

Este comunista que es Director del Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria—INRA—, en julio de 1951 asistió al Tercer Festival Mundial de la Juventud para la Paz, que se celebró en Berlín Oriental. También en 1957 concurreó, como delegado especial del Partido Comunista (se denomina Partido Socialista Popular, en Cuba) al Sexto Festival Mundial de la Juventud, de Moscú.

NUÑEZ JIMENEZ en 1950 estuvo dos meses en las selváticas Sierras Maestras, conjuntamente con unos soviéticos que fueron a Cuba en calidad de "ingenieros" y "científicos"—supuestamente a realizar un estudio de la flora y de la fauna tropicales—para efectuar un estudio topográfico adecuado, para usar la zona en una guerra civil. El profesor NUÑEZ JIMENEZ es ingeniero agrónomo, y maestro de geografía, en las escuelas del Estado cubano.

Volviendo al caso de los elementos soviéticos que han penetrado en Cuba para "aconsejar"—léase dirigir—la revolución cubana, se sabe que uno de los funcionarios de la policía secreta soviética que

seguida la maquinaria chekista de propaganda contra De la Fe se puso en movimiento. El propio "Che" Guevara lo acusó de tener armas en sus oficinas, de poseer un archivo del BRAC (Buro de Represión de las Actividades Comunistas, durante el gobierno de Batista); de poseer un plan para dar muerte a Fidel Castro; de estar en complicidad con gobiernos extranjeros y miles de falsedades más. Todo esto era mentira, pero no obstante el régimen insistió en ellas. Después de estar más de tres meses en la prisión, sin que se le formara causa criminal alguna, ni se le tomara declaración, ni se le pusiera a disposición de ningún Tribunal, se anunció a todas voces la celebración de su juicio. Una hora antes de su juicio, fue que su abogado defensor, el doctor Humberto Díaz Argüelles, pudo ver el sumario. No había ninguna acusación concreta; todo había sido pagada radial y de prensa sin ningún fundamento. No habían hablado los comunistas ninguna prueba en su contra, a pesar de que la noche antes el propio comandante "Che" Guevara comisionó al director del periódico "HOY", Anibal Escalante, para que hiciera lo posible por fabricar una prueba falsa contra Ernesto de la Fe. Todo el mundo sabía en el presidio de La Cabaña, que el "caso" De la Fe era "un caso personal del "Che", como decían a cuantos fueron a interesarse por él.

Cuando llegó la hora del juicio, hubo que suspenderlo por falta de pruebas y, porque a pesar de eso "a Ernesto de la Fe había que condenarlo", según dijeron los miembros del Tribunal. Se dijo entonces que la causa iba a pasar a los tribunales civiles. Así se hizo con otras que tuvieron la suerte de "arreglar económicamente" con sus captores y acusadores. Pero, días después, sorpresivamente, se anunció que iba a ser juzgado, por la causa de haber conspirado "para dar el golpe del 10 de marzo de 1952". Se le avisó al abogado defensor una hora antes, sin darle tiempo de conocer el sumario, ni de que se le acusara. Durante el juicio quedó demostrado fehaciente-mente y hasta agotarse las pruebas que Ernesto de la Fe nada tuvo que ver con la conspiración para el golpe de Estado del 10 de marzo de 1952. Así lo declararon los doctores Humberto Medrano, Ulises Carbó, subdirectores del periódico "Prensa Libre"; Dr. Miguel Ángel Quevedo, director de la revista "Bohemia"; los periodistas del Gobierno Revolucionario, Mario Kuchilan y José Pardo Llada. Ninguno de los acusadores en el juicio le mencionó a él como conspirador. El propio ex presidente Carlos Prío Socarrás, quien fuera derribado aquel día, no lo acusó en sus declaraciones. Su abogado defensor propuso a su favor 26 testigos. Sólo le aceptaron 5. La impresión que había en el público era de que sería absuelto por falta de pruebas, pero como a "Ernesto de la Fe había que condenarlo", porque así lo quería el "Che" Guevara, lo sentenció el Tribunal a 15 años de prisión, muchos más que a muchos de los que se comprobó que habían conspirado. En segunda, que el Tribunal leyó la sentencia, sus miembros abandonaron el salón de la jurisdicción de Guerra, donde se celebró el proceso.

A Ernesto de la Fe se lo condenó por haber colaborado con el régimen revolucionario unos meses, como ministro de Prensa. ¿Por qué no se hizo lo mismo con el Dr. Manuel Urrutia Lleó, presidente de la República y que formó parte de esa primera etapa del gobierno de Batista? Se dice que De la Fe fue condenado por haber sido Ministro. ¿Por qué, entonces, se pasean libremente por las calles de La Habana, los ex ministros Raúl Lorénz, de Comercio; Miguel Suárez Fernández, sin cartera; Armando Coro, de Salubridad y otros? Todos ellos fueron ministros de Batista, mucho después que lo fuera Ernesto de la Fe.

Ernesto de la Fe fue ministro de Información, de 1952 a 1954. Fue cesanteadó cuando se opuso públicamente a las elecciones del primero de noviembre de 1954. Después de eso enjuició a Batista por sus errores. El 6 de enero de 1956 denunció (cosa que nadie hacía entonces) a Batista de estar preparando la muerte del Dr. Pelayo Cuervo Navarro, Carlos Prío Socarrás, Rafael García Bárdenas y él. Publicó en "Bohemia" el artículo "La Vaina Rota", destinado a enfrentar al Ejército contra Batista. Su casa fue asaltada y destruida dos veces; se lo llevó detenido, una vez al SIM (Servicio de Inteligencia Militar) y otras a la Jefatura de Policía Nacional. Retó a duelo al Jefe de la Policía, general Hernando Hernández. Fue atacado implacablemente por la prensa de Batista. Cuando se produjo su detención, el Ministro de Recuperación de Bienes Malversados, creado por el gobierno de Fidel Castro, comprobó que De la Fe era insolvente. No tenía cuenta en el banco, no poseía casas ni acciones de sociedades, etc. Sólo fueron halladas en sus oficinas, boletas de empeño pues vivía últimamente de empeñar sus pertenencias personales. Así vivía este luchador antirrojo!

LOS JEFES COMUNISTAS QUE DOMINAN A FIDEL CASTRO

No hay ninguna duda de que el actual gobierno de Cuba está controlado por los comunistas.

Estas no son invenciones de nadie sino que se puede probar con documentos.

Todo el plan de acción gubernamental de Cuba ha sido redactado como "Tesis del Partido Socialista Popular" —el Partido Comunista Cubano— y publicado en los números 1-2 de la revista "NUEVA ERA" (revista teórico-política editada por el Comité Central del Partido Comunista de la Argentina), correspondiente a Enero-Febrero de 1959, aparecida en Buenos Aires. A ella tiene que remitirse quien quiera tener una clara y objetiva vista panorámica de lo que actualmente sucede en Cuba. Milicias armadas, reforma agraria bajo el signo de la República Popular China (técnicamente la dirige el agente chino-soviético LI-MI), que ahora comenzará a publicar EN ESPAÑOL el primer diario antiimperialista de la América Latina; nacionalización de tierras e industrias; socialización de la producción; etc., son obras llevadas

observadora, que estuvo presente cuando el congreso de la Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba, hace casi un año.

Ya por aquella época, por correspondencia estrictamente confidencial, sabíamos que Kocherguin había llamado severamente la atención de Raúl Castro sobre la molestia que estaba ocasionando a la dirección moscovita del Comunismo Internacional, el hecho de saberse que la revolución cubana estaba tomando medidas subordinadas al maoísmo chino. Kocherguin insistió en que el liderazgo debía ser soviético, dejándole a los chinos rojos solamente la dirección del plan de la Reforma Agraria. También exigió a Raúl Castro la aceleración de los programas de sovietaización de Cuba y la entrega al argentino —cubano— soviético "Ché" Guevara, el Banco Nacional para que, a través del mismo, se lograra la nacionalización de todos los bancos extranjeros operantes en Cuba.

De acuerdo con la misma fuente informativa —y estos son asuntos que recién ahora se debaten en el campo de la política mundial— teníamos conocimiento que Kocherguin había exigido a Raúl Castro la construcción de dos bases operativas de abastecimientos para submarinos soviéticos. Una de ellas situada en las cercanías de la Bahía de Nipe, y la otra al suroeste de La Habana, en la Bahía de los Cochinos. Ya éste último lugar se comenzó a trabajar hace meses y la zona está rodeada de alambradas electrizadas y guardada por una sección selecta de subametralladoristas rojos.

Mientras todo esto suceda con asombrosa rapidez, un conjunto de filocomunistas cubanos, entre ellos el franco-cubano FAURE CHAUMONT, visitaba la República Popular China, comprometiéndose a aceptar unos 4.000 ex-enrolados del Ejército Popular Chino —veteranos de la guerra de Corea— los que irían a Cuba, disfrazados de trabajadores agrícolas, para cooperar con la reforma agraria. Esos chinos llegarían en partidas de 100. En realidad de verdad, nada tenían que hacer con la reforma agraria, sino que serían facilitados por Mao-Tse-Tung para reforzar el ejército rebelde de los Castro.

También por la misma fecha se nos decía que la URSS tenía el propósito de enviar a Cuba unos 38.000 rifles, manufacturados en Skoda, siendo muy modernos, experimentados después de Corea, marca "SHE", semiautomáticos, con destino al equipamiento de las milicias rojas cubanas.

LOS SOVIETICOS EN CUBA

En febrero de 1960 tuvimos noticias confidenciales que se esperaban en Cuba a algunos altos funcionarios de la Policía Secreta Soviética, entre ellos a WLADIMIR P. BURDIN; NICOLAS S. ZAKHAROV y VASSILY F. GRUBYAKOV. Uno de estos individuos fué de la escolta personal de Nikita KRUSCHEV.

Por otro lado, los funcionarios de la Policía Secreta China, de los cuales existen muchos en Cuba, son enviados por el ministro del

que quiere a la Nación, sino el nacionalismo que desemboca en el internacionalismo y procura integrarse en la órbita soviética. Entre el nacionalismo de José Martí y el nacionalismo de Fidel Castro hay tanta distancia como la praxis filosófica que informa a uno y otro, en su enfoque de la solución de los problemas cubanos. Sería igual que confundir en un mismo tono ideológico al nacionalismo de José de San Martín, con el predicado por Rodolfo Ghioldi; o el nacionalismo de Tiradentes y el sostenido por Luis Carlos Prestes; o el nacionalismo de León Tolstoy y el manoseado por Nicolás Lenin.

¿QUIENES SE APROVECHARON DE LA REVOLUCION CUBANA?

La revolución cubana se inició como una auténtico movimiento contra el régimen de Fulgencio Batista, totalmente desprestigiado por sus crímenes, sus negociados, su nepotismo y su demagogia.

Pero lo que iba a ser una revolución cubana democrática, auténticamente popular, fué copada en el camino por los comunistas, y allí en adelante todo marchó según la música que entonara el Kremlin a través de sus violinistas políticos.

La segunda parte de la revolución cubana, cuando los comunistas desde algunos rincones de la Sierra Maestra comienzan a tomar cartas en la conducción del movimiento antibatistiano, ya sea por medio de Raúl Castro o del "Ché" Guevara —son los que manejan a Fidel Castro—, esa parte de la revolución, repito, comprende esquemáticamente un estado de subversión para la zona del Caribe, que fué trazado dentro de los pasos geopolíticos de la Unión Soviética por el general del Ejército Rojo, G.I. POKROVSKY (de la Sección Planificación del Estado Mayor), obedeciendo órdenes del Partido Comunista de la Unión Soviética. El plan de Pokrovsky establece que los Estados Unidos de N.A. tendrán que soportar el peso de una Cuba soviétizada, con el fin de no perder el apoyo internacional de gran parte de la América Latina y de los países subdesarrollados del bloque neutralista afro-asiático, pues en caso de atacar directamente a Cuba, los EE. UU. podrían desatar una Tercera Guerra Mundial, con factores psicológicos a favor de la cacareada y fermentada política de "coexistencia pacífica" que tanto pregonan la URSS.

Los soviéticos —de acuerdo con informaciones de origen responsable— apelaron —una vez establecido Fidel Castro en el gobierno de Cuba— a uno de sus mejores agentes: YADIM KOCHERGUIN, quién se entrevistó con Raúl Castro —ministro de Defensa—, para negociar con éste la construcción de bases de proyectiles teleguiados atómicos, en la región central de Cuba, en el MISMO MERIDIANO DE LAS INSTALACIONES NORTEAMERICANAS del Cabo Cañaveral, de la Florida. Kocherguin fué enviado en calidad de Delegado personal del ministro soviético del Interior y bajo cuyo mando está la policía secreta política, a la cual pertenece Kocherguin. Este agente soviético llegó a La Habana, viajando con pasaporte diplomático soviético y haciéndose pasar por directivo de una comisión obrera

a cabo por el gobierno de Fidel Castro mientras sopla en las velas de su barcaza revolucionaria el viento soviético. No hay vueltas que darle a este asunto: el comunismo internacional ha logrado sentar su plaza en Cuba y si el movimiento de pinza se cierra pronto, con la conquista de la Argentina, entonces el proceso de la defensa hemisférica está en ventaja para la URSS y en contra de la democracia occidental. Corremos el riesgo de ser neutralizados por el Comunismo. Eso es peor que combatir y ser derrotados.

¿Quiénes son los comunistas y filocomunistas que rodean a Fidel Castro, explotando su egolatría y su paranoia, haciéndole creer que puede ser un nuevo San Martín o Bolívar?

RAUL CASTRO, hermano del dictador, que ejerce el cargo de Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas.

ERNESTO CHE" GUEVARA DE LA SERNA, Jefe de la Fortaleza de La Cabaña.

UNIVERSO SANCHEZ, ex ayuda de Fidel Castro en la Sierra Maestra, que actualmente es presidente del Plan de Viviendas.

CARLOS MAS MARTIN, quien tiene un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

VICENTINA ANTUÑA, que es Directora de la Dirección de Cultura.

Capitán ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ, Director del Instituto de Reforma Agraria.

PEDRO MIRET, ministro de Agricultura.

RAUL ROA, compañero de ruta, es ministro de Estado.

HAYDEE SANTAMARIA, compañera de ruta, es la esposa del ministro de Educación, el izquierdista ARMANDO HART.

Comandante DEMETRIO MONTSENY, que es el Jefe Militar de Las Villas.

Comandante MANUEL PINEIRO, que era jefe militar de Oriente y ha sido destacado al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

Comandante WILLIAM GALVEZ, que fuera Gobernador de la provincia de Matanzas y fue destacado también al Estado Mayor del Ejército.

En La Cabaña dirigen toda la persecución a los que se oponen al gobierno, los comunistas FIDEL DOMENECH, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ (Director actual del periódico "HOY"), ARNALDO ESCALONA (abogado); SALVADOR GARCIA AGUERO y otros.

FIDEL DOMENECH es el contacto comunista con el jefe de la Marina de Guerra, comandante JUAN CASTINEIRAS.

El Ministro de Comunicaciones, Ingeniero ENRIQUE OSTULKL, es filocomunista, al igual que el Ministro de Salubridad, doctor RUIZ DE ZARATE.

Los directores de los tres periódicos voceros oficiales, son filocomunistas: CARLOS FRANQUI, de "Revolución"; LUIS MARTINEZ PAULA, de "Diario Libre" y EDUARDO HECTOR ALONSO, de "Diario Nacional", todos de La Habana.

Hay un cuerpo de guardiamarinas, denominado "FIEL A CUBA", que usan boina morada, entrenados por profesores comunistas.

Se están formando PATRULLAS JUVENILES, niños en edad escolar, que son adiestrados en la disciplina militar, en la Avenida del Puerto, por Oficiales de la Marina de Guerra y de la Policía, según calco del sistema de "pioneros" soviéticos.

Existe una Comisión de Revisión de Textos de Historia de Cuba, para cambiar la mentalidad del pueblo cubano, con respecto a los norteamericanos, que preside el Dr. ELIAS ENTRALGO, acusado de comunista.

El antiguo compañero de Fidel Castro en la Universidad de La Habana y conocido comunista, ALFREDO GUEVARA, es el presidente del Patronato del Teatro y Cine.

La esposa de Raúl Castro, VILMA ESPIN, comunista también militante, está organizando, con la comunista doctora CANDELARIA RODRIGUEZ, el Frente Femenino de Mujeres Revolucionarias.

La Dra. CANDELARIA RODRIGUEZ, a su vez, es jefe de Despacho del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.

Tres comunistas fueron designados para Abogados de Oficio de La Habana: ARNALDO ESCALONA, SALVADOR GUILLÉN y JOSE MIGUEL PEREZ LAMY.

El presidente del Retiro Azucarero es el viejo comunista MARCELINO FERNANDEZ, atacado a tiros, recientemente en Haití, junto con el embajador de Cuba en aquel país.

Los comunistas más influyentes en Cuba, actualmente, son: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ, director del periódico "HOY". Estuvo en la Sierra Maestra junto a Fidel Castro. Fué Ministro sin cartera del gobierno de Batista, en 1940.

Capitán ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ (el de mayor influencia cerca del dictador cubano). Fué su ayudante en la Sierra Maestra. Actualmente ocupa distintas posiciones en el Gobierno. Es autor de una Geografía de Cuba, netamente comunista.

LUIS MAS MARTI. Peleó en Sierra Maestra, al lado de Fidel Castro. Alcanzó el grado de capitán. Es redactor del periódico "HOY" Ocupa un alto cargo en el Ministerio de Agricultura.

Muchos que figuran en las determinaciones del Partido Comunista, pero que ya pasaron de época y tienen relativa influencia, son: JUAN MARINELLO, BLAS ROCA, LAZARO PEÑA.

CUBA MARCHA HACIA EL COMUNISMO.

Los soviéticos tienen un extraordinario interés en que los comunistas controlen el gobierno de Cuba. Este paso puede ser el primero de una larga marcha por el Caribe y América Central, que podría desplazarse —vía Venezuela— hacia la América del Sur.

Después del triunfo de Fidel Castro, el líder comunista Lázaro Peña, que durante cuatro años había permanecido exilado, regresó.

Lázaro Peña que durante muchos años fué Secretario General de la Federación de Trabajadores de Cuba y secretario de la Federación Sindical Mundial, venía de Praga (Checoslovaquia).

Lázaro Peña procedió de inmediato a reestructurar la CTC, bajo los programas comunistas.

Peña ha establecido relaciones directas con la Federación Sindical de China Popular, así como con la Federación Juvenil de China y la Federación de Mujeres Chinas. Como ya dije más arriba, la China Popular publicará, en español, un diario para toda América Latina, para popularizar los planes y doctrinas de "revolución agraria y antiimperialista".

Es innegable que David Salvador, líder comunista de la Confederación de Trabajadores Cubanos —ahora comunista— será el árbitro de la situación política, en los próximos meses. Cuando Fidel Castro hizo la parodia de renunciar y retirarse del poder, Salvador paralizó en horas, a los trabajadores de Cuba y mediante la adhesión incondicional a Fidel Castro logró desalojar del poder al presidente Manuel Urrutia. Llegó a hacerle reemplazar por el doctor Dórticos, que puede ser un títere bajo la presión de Fidel Castro.

La verdad es que Cuba marcha a pasos de gigante hacia el comunismo. ¿Podrá el espíritu democrático de su pueblo, sobreponerse y aplastar al gran enemigo que se alza contra su soberanía? Eso es lo que todos esperamos, para bien de Cuba, de América y del mundo libre.

SEGUNDA PARTE

Los que realmente gobiernan a Cuba no son cubanos. Los que se dicen cubanos son amanuenses de los agentes soviéticos que actúan en la isla. Y esos cubanos, que todos los días hablan de libertad y democracia, son los mismos que han asesinado la libertad y han cometido el crimen de lesa democracia, a las órdenes de los personajes del Comunismo Internacional.

Para desentrañar el misterio de cómo el Comunismo Soviético se ha adueñado de Cuba, habría, previamente, que conocer qué clase de organismos secretos del Comunismo Internacional laboran en Latinoamérica por someter sus pueblos al totalitarismo rojo. Un cuadruple eje: Moscú — Pekín — Belgrado — París, trabajan urgentemente la soviétización de nuestro hemisferio. He dicho soviétización y no comunización. Sovietización entraña rendirse incondicionalmente a los objetivos y fines de la política exterior del Kremlin; comunización comprende la segunda etapa de un proceso económico y político que ya en Cuba se va esbozando con la tan mentada reforma agraria, la nacionalización de industrias, comercio, bancos, enseñanzas, etc., nacionalización que nada tiene que ver con el cubanismo martiano sino que es hechura maoísta preñada de lemas y consignas ideológicas —doctrinarias que tienen por lugar de origen Pekín, por vehículo de transmisión al Partido Comunista Chino y por jefe a Mao-Tse-Tung. Es la nueva versión marxista del nacionalismo. No es el nacionalismo

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Quinn Tamm

DATE: September 2, 1960

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Book Entitled "O..."
by HERMAN MELVILLE

BOOK REVIEWS

Attached is I. I. L Draft #1011, entitled
"Valuable Book Authenticated."

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

95-68157

FMM:JWW
(6)

- 1 - Mr. C. E. Moore, Jr., Room 4242 (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. J. E. McHale, Jr., Room 7630A (sent direct)

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
140 SEP 8 1960

4 SEP 7 1960

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

95-68157-4

53 SEP 12 1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 92-68157

I. I. L.

Craft #1011

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 2, 1960

VALUABLE BOOK AUTHENTICATED

The Department of English, History and Government, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., submitted a copy of the first edition of a book entitled "Omoo," published in 1847 by HERMAN MELVILLE, the author of "Moby Dick," dealing with the habits and customs of the natives of the island of Tahiti in the South Seas when visited by whaling vessels in the early part of the 19th Century. The Naval Academy authorities stated the book was of immense historical interest and requested an examination of the indented writing on the second flyleaf, the first having been removed, and the handwritten marginal notations presumably written by an anonymous young Naval officer who took issue with various passages in the book, challenging the accuracy and veracity of the author.

Examination in the FBI Laboratory of the indented writing helped establish ownership of the book, and the handwritten marginal notations by the anonymous Naval officer were established as the writing of SAM MARCY, a member of the first Naval Academy faculty and a son of WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of War from 1847 to 1849.

This is another illustration of the aid furnished other Government agencies in authenticating books and other documents of historical interest.

ENCLOSURE

62-4655-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ALB*

DATE: September 16, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - Mr. Parsons
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. LaPrade

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Book Reviews

For the past year and a half there has been a conflict in views between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). At first this conflict was an ideological one; however, proceedings and discussions which took place at the 3rd Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of the Communist Parties which immediately followed brought this conflict out into the open and disclosed that it was more deep-seated than at first believed.

We have reviewed a book entitled "Long Live Leninism," published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1960. The book is made up of two editorials published in Communist China and a report delivered at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP in Peking on, 4-22-60. The editorials and report were in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. This book discusses the policy of peaceful coexistence as based on the teachings of Lenin and Marx. It supports the revolutionary wars which are said to be necessary according to Lenin and takes the position that capitalism will never be defeated in the final analysis until overthrown by violence. Considerable emphasis is placed on the position that civil wars in oppressed nations are necessary in the final phase of accomplishing communism.

The capitalistic-imperialistic system is defined as the source and cause of modern war because it refuses to permit so-called oppressed nations to progress to a better system of life under communism.

It is emphasized throughout the book that the Chinese CP has followed the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism although the book gives credit to the Soviet Union as being the leader of all communist countries. Russia is never directly attacked in the book although inferences are made about deviations from Lenin which apparently refer to Russia.

100-3-81

JWL:bgc

(5)

53 SEP 26 1960

NOT RECORDED

46 SEP 21 1960 SEP 21 1960

COPY TO MR. TOLSON *2RC*

INT. SEC.

Tolson ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Malone ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

 100-3-81-9199
 ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
100-3-81

A review is made of the economical and military accomplishments of the communist countries emphasizing that many countries have been brought into the communist camp by overthrowing the imperialist-capitalists. It is held that the conditions incurred by the capitalist system create a situation where revolution in colonial and semicolonial countries is inevitable.

The book defines well the position of the Chinese in basing their policy on the teachings of Marx and Lenin. It takes the position that coexistence is being misinterpreted when the masses are led to believe that capitalist and communist systems can exist together, for as long as there is counter-revolutionary violence by the capitalists there is bound to be revolutionary violence to oppose it.

ACTION:

A copy of the book "Long Live Leninism" has been disseminated to the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency as it appears to contain information of interest to them.

JWL RWC

JWL

G

P

WJ
✓ Key
9/17

WJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ewb*

DATE: September 12, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman
Book Review
Central Research Matters

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Publication*Book Reviews*

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 2, 1960, from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Malone in which captioned book was referred to Central Research Section for review. The book is subtitled "Memoirs of a Lawyer Behind the Iron Curtain." His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, was convinced this account would assist in making known "the diabolical nature and methods of athiestic Communism." Therefore, he states in the foreward, he "made possible the publication" since the author "could not afford the expense." The book was published this year by The Daughters of St. Paul, Boston, Massachusetts.

It contains no reference to the FBI or the Director.

Author*Lajos**SUMMARY*

According to Bureau files, Dr. Kalman was born in Rumania, April 4, 1904, lived in Budapest, Hungary, from 1940 to 1956, came to the United States as a refugee, and was sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. (105-57238-1, 2).

When INS interviewed Kalman at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, in 1957, Kalman said he was graduated in law and was a member of the Hungarian Bar Association, had been drafted into the Hungarian Army in 1942 but deserted, was apprehended in 1945 and again deserted. (105-57238-9). He denied membership

CMF:blf
(10)

- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Edwards
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

- 1 - Mr. D. F. X. Callahan
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - C. M. Ford

EX-105

REC-52

SEP 21 1960

62-46855

*Books placed in
Bureau Library.
11-4-60. CMF*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-57238

CORRESPONDENCE

CENTRAL RESEARCH

SEP 23 1960

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman

Referral/Consult

in any political party in Hungary and said he had held membership in only the "Small Farmers Union" (no reference in Bureau files) and in the "Hungarian Soviet Friendship Society." [REDACTED]

In the book, the author describes himself as coming to Hungary in 1927 from Eastern Transylvania, where the hope for the future is to form, together with the Hungarians and Rumanians, a separate state: Transylvania (pp. 176-179). He obliquely forecasts his own future as follows:

"From the day when the country finally rids itself of the shackles of diabolical Communism, the Hungarian lawyers will have to assume an almost superhuman task to help to bring about a national renaissance" (p. 174).

Escape to the West

In the introduction, Dr. Kalman states that although only a few hundred supported the Soviet troops in the October-November, 1956, Revolution in Hungary, the communist party had the upper hand. Soon, "...I was informed that after this 'victory' of the Communists, the Secret Police put my name on the list of the peoples to be liquidated. I had no other choice: leaving behind everything I had, my family and my former life, I escaped to the West" (p. 15).

"After waiting for more than three years," he concluded it was his "duty to throw some light on the legal system in Hungary during the Communist regime." It is noted in Bureau files that Dr. Kalman's sole possession, when he entered the United States was a manuscript (70-26311-2).

Anarchy in the Exercise of Justice

The book is replete with specific examples of how the communists destroyed the progress the Hungarians had made to gain a sound legal system. By gradually degrading and eliminating the trained lawyer (pp. 36, 106) or by "re-educating" him ideologically (p. 42), the communists placed party interest above material

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM
By Dr. Lajos Kalman

justice:

"The Communist party knew only one code of ethics: blind obedience to its interests and program and toward its changing tactics, including the aims of the planned economy. If anybody violated it, or his action was declared a violation by the court, his suit became a political process" (p. 60).

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

SA *over*
another

[Handwritten signature]

REC-52
EX-105

62-116155-100

September 7, 1960

Dr. Lajos Kalman
762 Elton Avenue
Bronx 51, New York

Dear Dr. Kalman:

Inspector H. L. Edwards has delivered to me the inscribed copy of your book, "The Lawyer in Communism." I regret very much that my schedule was such that I could not receive the book from you personally, but you may be sure that I deeply appreciate this generous gift. I am looking forward to reading it with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
SEP - 7 1960
COMM-FBI

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- Tolson
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Belmont
- Callahan
- DeLoach
- Malone
- McGuire
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Gram

NOTE: Re Edwards to Malone memorandum dated 9-2-60, and entitled "Presentation of Book 'The Lawyer in Communism' Director By Author, Dr. Lajos Kalman."

BDA:mas

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 7 3 10 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *jm*

DATE: 9/2/60

FROM : Mr. Edwards *HW*SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF BOOK
"THE LAWYER IN COMMUNISM"
TO DIRECTOR BY AUTHOR,
DR. LAJOS KALMANBOOK REVIEWS

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

On 9/1/60 while at the American Bar Association (ABA) convention headquarters in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, I was approached by Mr. Henry Erdesz of 762 Elton Avenue, Bronx 51, New York. He presented me with the attached book, "The Lawyer in Communism" subtitled "Memoirs of a Lawyer Behind the Iron Curtain" which was autographed in blank as follows: "with respects, Washington, September, 1960, Dr. Lajos Kalman." Erdesz stated that the author would like to present this book to Mr. Hoover. He said the author is a Hungarian refugee who does not speak English and consequently, Erdesz, an engineer by profession, accompanied the author to the ABA convention to assist him in interpretation during the couple days he had his book on display. It was noted several copies of the book were lying on display on one of the tables outside the convention registration room. Erdesz stated he and the author had just arrived in Washington the afternoon of Wednesday, 8/31/60, intended to return to New York on the late afternoon of 9/1/60, and Erdesz frankly admitted that the idea of trying to arrange for a personal presentation of this book to the Director was a spur of the moment thing.

Bureau files reflect Erdesz came to the attention of the New York Office in June, 1958, by reason of information from the New York Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) indicating he had applied to return to Hungary from which he had immigrated to the United States to escape the communists. His expressed motive in wanting to return to Hungary was because he could not get a satisfactory job and was losing his self-confidence. Later information indicated Erdesz requested the application withdrawn in November, 1958, claiming his wife, children and himself are happy here and want to remain in this country.

Concerning the author, Bureau files reflect information from New York in October, 1957, based on an INS report showing the author claimed to be a graduate in law, member of the Hungarian Bar Association and an anti-communist. Bureau conducted no investigation.

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
HLE:meh

(6) Enclosure

EX-105

REC-52

62-46155-100

Memo: Sullivan
to Belmont. 9/2/60
CMT: JLF.

SEP 21 1960

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The book has a foreword by Cardinal Cushing indicating he made possible the publication of it primarily because he felt it would help to make known to all classes the diabolical nature and methods of atheistic communism. A loose mimeographed preface was inserted in the book by newly-elected ABA President, Whitney North Seymour, referring to the tragedy of Hungary; indicating the book deals with the portion of the sad tale of Hungary which involves lawyers; refers to the same situation occurring in Cuba and expresses the hope that the "bench and bar of Hungary will be restored under freedom to their former place of honor from which the communists toppled them."

Sincere as the author and his companion, Mr. Erdesz, might be it appeared that the idea of getting a personal audience with the Director to present this book might have been motivated by a commercial angle. I told Mr. Erdesz that I was sure the Director would deeply appreciate the author's thoughtfulness but I felt confident the extremely short notice and the Director's tight schedule would make it unlikely that he could arrange a definite appointment before they were scheduled to leave town. Mr. Erdesz said he thoroughly understood and would appreciate my seeing that the Director received the book with the author's compliments. I assured him this would be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That a letter acknowledging receipt of this book be prepared by the Crime Records Division and sent to the author, whose mailing address is the same as that of Mr. Erdesz mentioned herein.

2. That the book be referred for review to the Central Research Section.

Handwritten signature
9/6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum.

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-21-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "I WAS A SPY" BY MARION MILLER,
FORMER SECURITY INFORMANT

BOOK REVIEWS

On 9-16-60, the Director received from Marion Miller a copy of her book "I Was A Spy" which was published this month by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. Mrs. Miller inscribed the book as follows: "To J. Edgar Hoover, Without you this book could never have been. Your personification of integrity and deep personal dedication to our country's security serves constantly as an inspiration to our fellow citizens. God Bless and protect you that you may continue your vital services for America. Gratefully, Marion Miller."

You will recall that

In May, 1960, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a Photostat of the manuscript of captioned book which was reviewed at the Bureau and minor changes were suggested. Los Angeles Office subsequently forwarded a copy of the galley proofs. This material was reviewed at the Bureau and found to contain the corrections and changes previously suggested.

The book deals principally with Mrs. Miller's activities in the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and her association with communists from 1950 to October, 1955, when she publicly testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington. The Bureau is portrayed in a minor role throughout the book and an overall good picture is created of the FBI. Included in her acknowledgments, Mrs. Miller paid sincere thanks to the men of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI for their inspiration. The back dust cover points out that Mrs. Miller has received awards and commendations from

Enclosures 2 sent 9-21-60 62-46855-

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Miss Butler - 7630

NOT RECORDED

126 SEP 28 1960

11 SEP 27 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

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Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
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Walters _____
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Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED 100-37582-136

61 OCT 4 1960

F325

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "I Was A Spy"

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover and other prominent people and organizations.

By letter 9-13-60, attached, SAC, Los Angeles advised that the Millers have received numerous highly favorable letters from readers in scattered parts of the country. On 9-9-60, Bobbs-Merrill Company held a publisher's party at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, which featured Mrs. Miller. Hugh Miller, Head of Bobbs-Merrill, reportedly told Mrs. Miller that her book was considered the best of 92 books published by this company during the past year and he fully expected it to become a best seller. He indicated that the "Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express" was interested in publishing the book on a daily installment basis.

Los Angeles Office advised that Mrs. Miller was scheduled to be honored at a celebration on 9-19-60 at the Kowloon Restaurant in Los Angeles. Many prominent individuals were expected to attend this affair including various movie celebrities. In addition, arrangements were made by members of the B'nai B'rith and Republican National Committee officials in Los Angeles to have Vice President Nixon send congratulatory greetings to Mrs. Miller as a partial answer to some of his critics who have labeled him anti-Semitic. The Millers continue to average two or three speeches per week to various groups in the Southern California area, and continue to receive enthusiastic responses from their audiences.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter from the Director be sent Mrs. Miller thanking her for sending a copy of her book.

✓ 9/21/60 [Signature] 9/21/60 [Signature]
OK [Signature]

Sept 28, 1960

ON.

Title of Book MAYIBUYE, AFRIKA! (COME BACK, AFRICA) AN AFRICAN TREASURY

Author Edited by Langston Hughes
Crown, \$3.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

BOOK REVIEW

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☐ Domestic Intelligence Division
 - ☐ Central Research, Room 7627
 - ☐ Espionage, Room 2714
 - ☒ Internal Security, Room 1509
 - ☐ Liaison, Room 7641
 - ☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
 - ☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
 - ☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250
- ☐ Identification Division
 - ☐ _____ Section, Room _____
- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
 - ☐ _____ Section, Room _____
- ☐ Administrative Division
 - ☐ _____ Section, Room _____
- ☐ Files & Communications Division
 - ☐ _____ Section, Room _____
- ☐ Investigative Division
 - ☐ _____ Section, Room _____
- ☐ Laboratory Division
 - ☐ _____ Section, Room _____
- ☐ Crime Records Division
 - ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

EX 109

REC- 19

62-46855-101

NOT RECORDED

5 SEP 30 1960

Nature of Book:

ENCLOSURE
63 OCT 6 1960

file 62-46855

central research

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-15157

Books about Africa

"MAYIBUYE, AFRICA!"
(COME BACK, AFRICA!) AN
AFRICAN TREASURY. Edited
by Langston Hughes. Crown.
\$3.50.

THE AFRICAN by William
Centon. Little, Brown. \$4.00.

By MIKE NEWBERRY

BLACK AFRICAN writers
were unknown, unheard, and un-
heralded in our country a few
years ago, though they were
known throughout the world.

Headlines, that are read by
those who do not read history,
has changed all that. Now pub-
lishers are rushing into print al-
most every manuscript they can
get, to satiate, if not satisfy, the
public's interest and curiosity.
This indiscriminate seeking for
best sellers has led to much not
too discriminating publishing. It
is well to be wary of some of
the "African" books that are of-
fered.

If we are forewarned then
that not all this interest in Afri-
ca is genuine, nor is all that
glitters "the black truth", as one
African poet has written, we can
better judge the true from the
false.

It is with pleasure, therefore,
that I go from this sour comment
to the two books at hand. Both
are truthful and genuine and ex-
citing. Those who have no ac-
quaintance with African litera-
ture might do well to begin here,
get acquainted, and see what
they've missed.

LIFE AND DEATH

Edited in his inimitable way
by Langston Hughes, "The Afri-
can Treasury," is one of those
rare books that is much too short.
To do justice to the depth and
breath of its subject it ought to
be twice its length. It is a rich
collection, yet to portray the lit-
erature of Africa in a thin volume
of 203 pages is as ambitious as
attempting to squeeze America's
culture into such a format. You
can't!

The vibrant and varied inter-
ests of Langston Hughes come to
the rescue here. For this is one
time that the personal imprint

of the editor accentuates and
lends sensitive understanding to
the subject matter. He seems to
have done the impossible.

From an "Advice to the Love-
lorn" column in South Africa to
"What Nkrumah Told the U.S.
Senate" this anthology travels
the byroads and highways of
African folklore, political mani-
festo, essay, poetry, song and
story. Some 46 works, by almost
as many Black African writers,
are included. And they range
from the subtle, sophisticated
delineation of the problem facing
a modern African leader in a
tribal society, "The Blacks" by
Peter Abrahams, to the wise
proverbs of the Ewe tribe, "Un-
til you have crossed the river,
don't insult the alligator's mouth".

In such a kaleidoscopic collec-
tion it is unfair to single out
one writer over another writer.
Yet, I would mention the prose
power of a longshoreman of
Simon's Town, South Africa, Pe-
ter Kumalo. His terse, striking
drama of life and death, "Death
in the Sun," is all the more as-
tounding when placed side by
side with his children's poem,
"Play Song." In many ways
Peter Kumalo reminds one of
Jack London. Then too, there are
the more familiar writers: Cyp-
rian Ekwensi of Nigeria, Abioseh
Nicol of Sierra Leone, Leopold
Senghor of Senegal, who will
soon enough become well-known
and deservedly known . . .

One could argue, as one can
always argue with an anthology,
that "The African Treasury" suf-
fers some sad omissions. Where,
for instance, is the intricate,
forceful work of Esi Boto, or
Ferdinand Oyono's gusty real-
ism? Where is the existential-
ism, African style, of Camara
Laye? Where are the French
African poets Bernard Dadie and
Paul Niger and Guinea's Keita
Fodeba?

But if they have to await an-
other day, their absence does
not detract from the main theme
of "The African Treasury." That
is the reaffirmation of pride in
self, of national pride. Of "Negri-
tude" as the Black African

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

W.C. Sullivan
S-V.R. [Signature]

The Washington Post and _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker *P. 4* _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date *9-25-60* _____

62-46855-101
ENCLOSURE

writers term it.

It is voiced by Francis Ernest
Kobina Parkes of Ghana:

Give me black souls,
Let them be black.
Or chocolate brown
Or make them the
Color of dust —
Dust like,
Browner than sand.
But if you can
Please keep them black,
Black.

It is voiced too by the Ghanaian
novelist, William Conton, in his
vastly interesting and topical
novel, "The African".

The poor boy who rises "from
the bush" to become the Prime
Minister of the fictional West
African state of "Songhai" is
depicted as a sort of Horatio Al-
ger, but his goal is not personal
wealth. It is, says Conton, na-
tional identification and na-
tional liberation. And his achieve-
ment of it comes through dedi-
cation and sacrifice.

"What a deuce, do you think
I am writing a Romance? Don't
you see that I am copying Na-
ture," Richardson, one of Eng-
land's earliest novelists, once
wrote. So too does Conton, as a
pioneer of the modern Ghanaian
novel, seem to say.

His fiction is often non-fic-
tional. Realistic, point blank, and
almost coldly told, his story is
drawn so closely from real life
that many of his people are easily
recognizable. And as the early
English novelists his devices
sometimes appear awkward and
unpolished, and like them, they
are full of life and vitality.

If the lament, often heard, that
the Western novel is dying has
cause for concern, here, in the
work of writers such as William
Conton it may be reborn, on the
rich soil of Africa.

For "The African" and "The
African Treasury" echo the slo-
gan of rebirth, renewal, and new
life of the Accra conference:
"Mayibuye Afrika!". "Freely
translated", says Langston
Hughes, "that means 'Long Live
Africa!' But the literal trans-
lation comes much closer: 'Come
back Africa!'"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 30, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON"

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

(By Paul Blanshard) has recently published a book, "God and Man in Washington." It is a hard-bound edition in 251 pages and is listed to sell for \$3.50. According to the author, the book discusses religious pressures of all denominations (Protestant, Catholic and Jewish) on Congress, the President and the Supreme Court, but on reviewing the book, the author insists that every Catholic presidential candidate has a special responsibility to declare his position on six exclusive policies laid down by his Church in the fields of public education, marriage, divorce, birth control, censorship and the use of public funds for parochial schools. The book is violently anti-Catholic.

Blanshard was also the author of "American Freedom and Catholic Power," which is very critical of catholicism and the author's contention is that the Catholic hierarchy is threatening our fundamental ideals of democracy.

The author, Paul Blanshard, resides in Washington, D. C., and was born in Fredericksburg, Ohio, August 27, 1892, the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated from the University of Michigan and was a pastor of the Maverick Congregational Church in Boston for two years. He was formerly employed in the State Department and was described by Mr. Adolph Berle of the State Department, as being "possibly socialistic, extremely liberal, but not a Communist Party adherent." Blanshard has not been investigated by the Bureau.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Central Research
- 1 - (100-21571) (Blanshard)
- 1 - (62-46855) (Book Review Control)
- 1 - Mr. Harrington

JTH:blw:lsl
 (8)

EX 100
 REC-298

OCT 7 1960

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-21571-
 62-46855-10A
 62-106375-1
 cc destroyed 9/28/61

62 OCT 13 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTON"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This memorandum and attached book, "God and Man in Washington," being routed to Central Research for information purposes.

2. Thereafter, it is recommended that this book be forwarded to the Bureau Library for retention therein.

JTH gHK

August 26, 1960

ST
Title of Book ~~X~~ GOD AND MAN IN WASHINGTONAuthor ~~X~~ Pauly Blanshard

Beacon Press, January, 1960; \$3.50

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division☒ Domestic Intelligence Division☐ Central Research, Room 7627☐ Espionage, Room 2714☒ Internal Security, Room 1509☐ Liaison, Room 7641☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527☒ Subversive Control, Room 1250☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☒ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: On page 16 Blanshard mentions that the derogatory reports linking Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam to the communists which were leaked by the McCarthy Committee to the press in an effort to discredit Oxnam and other Protestants were largely an FBI product.

5700. 11 1960

62-46855

REC-81

EX-108

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y

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: October 6, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: THE POVERTY OF NATIONS
BY GILBERT GOODMAN, Ph. D.
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

The Author

Gilbert Goodman, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Economics, Wayne State University, says that, during the mid-20's, he became acutely aware of the great differences between the income of capitalists and that of the men working for them. He felt that if we could not morally justify the fact that some men made huge sums of money a year while others made but modest incomes, the communist charge of capitalist exploitation of the worker would be well founded. He believes his analysis meets the communist claim.

Dr. Goodman is not identifiable in Bureau files. His book does not mention the Director or the FBI.

*See 62-106353-1 for missing
 re transmittal of book.*

Money Received Not Real Income

The author emphasizes that the money received is not the real income, and neither are the goods and services it buys, as generally believed. The real income, he says, is the satisfaction in these goods and services, which is obtained only through consumption.

Goodman makes use of dialogue between an imaginary laborer in a factory and a professor of economics to advance his theories and to show that there is not as much disparity between the benefits to the capitalist and to the worker as the amount of money received would indicate or as the communists would have the worker believe.

PEM:lms lms
 (8)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - A. M. Butler
- 1 - P. E. Maddox

57 OCT 11 1960

62-46855

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: BOOK REVIEW: THE POVERTY OF NATIONS
BY GILBERT GOODMAN, PH.D.

In pointing out the numerous benefits the worker receives under our system, the author discusses ownership, profit, interest, prices, controls, rent, wages, unionism, distribution, poverty, et cetera.

Style of Development

The book does not, as the style of development might indicate, present the science of economics in a simplified language. We find, instead, the factory worker using the language of the traditional professor of economics.

Book Submitted by Detroit Office

The author presented this book to the Detroit Office as an item of possible interest. Detroit thanked the author and sent the book to the Bureau for whatever value it might have.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *also*

DATE: October 6, 1960

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland *JFB*SUBJECT: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
BY EARL PARKER HANSON
BOOK REVIEWS
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL *BOOK*

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
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 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, published this year, describes transformation of Puerto Rico as abject colony to prosperous commonwealth associated with United States. In chapter nine, which is devoted to the "new deal" Democratic Governor of Puerto Rico Rexford Tugwell, the author shows that Louis Munoz Marin, prior to becoming governor, and his popular Democratic Party appealed to the lower classes which was 80 per cent of the population. He said the wealthy upperclass supported by a coalition of Republicans and Socialists did everything to hamper the Puerto Rican Government. He says the embattled "150 per cent Americans" used FBI investigators to confuse and hinder the government program. He says that when Agents investigated a candidate for some job they would go to some "superpatriot" whose loyalty was certain and when this "superpatriot" said the candidate had advocated Puerto Rico's eventual independence the Agents could not understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the candidate was anti-American. The author, an engineer and geographer, is presently a planning consultant, Department of State, commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During 1944 he was employed by United States Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia. Investigation under Hatch Act during 1945 shows he was associated with communist fronts and a contributor to communist publications. Interviewed October, 1959, in espionage investigation relative to association with subjects William and Rose Browder, brother and sister-in-law of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA.

Enclosure
 62-46855

1 - 101-6720 (Earl Parker Hanson)

1 - Mr. Parsons
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - W.C. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Mr. Wick
 1 - Mr. Coleman

TC:ser (9) 50 OCT 17 1960

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EX-108

18 OCT 11 1960

62-46855

62-46855-104
 SUBV. CONTROL
 T. C. Sullivan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-6720

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

OBSERVATIONS:

Hanson's statements about the FBI are, of course, inaccurate but when read in context seem to demonstrate merely the extreme political views of an anti-Republican Party Popular Democrat and certainly would be understood as such by the average reader. It is noteworthy that the author's main purpose in this passage is to castigate the "150 per cent Americans" and "super-patriots" as he terms the political opponents of Governor Munoz in the early 1940's. The references to the FBI are incidental thereto. Even taken out of context the extreme generality of the undocumented statements would make them of no value to enemies of the FBI seeking authentication of alleged FBI misdeeds.

ACTION:

For information.

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TC

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

DETAILS:

Purpose of the Book

Captioned book was published this year by Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated, New York, New York, and dedicated to "Don & Muriel," friends of the author. This book, according to the flap, describes one of the world's most exciting social adventures, the transformation of Puerto Rico from an abject colony to a self-reliant increasingly prosperous commonwealth freely associated with the United States.

Format

This book consists of 320 pages appropriately indexed in thirteen additional pages. The text of the book was set up on Linotype. The page size is approximately 5" by 8".

Mention of the FBI

The author states that in the 1940 election the Coalition Republicans and Socialists won the office of Resident Commissioner (Puerto Rico's official representative in the United States Congress). On pages 143 and 144 he states the Resident Commissioner did everything he could to hinder Governor Elect Munoz Marin and discredit him in the eyes of the Congress. He then says "The embattled 150 per cent Americans also used the F.B.I. for the purpose of confusing and hindering the government program. Agents of that organization were, of course, everywhere, investigating everything constantly. When they asked questions about a candidate for some job, they usually went first to the superpatriots of whose loyalty and respectability they were certain. These superpatriots then told them that the candidate was, or had been, an advocate of Puerto Rico's eventual independence and must therefore be regarded as being un-American and a poor security risk. As a large percentage of Munoz's following at the upper level was, or had once been, in favor of independence, as the F.B.I. investigators could not be expected to understand that such sentiments did not necessarily mean that the people who held them were anti-American, and as it did not seem to be clearly recognized that a large number of independent countries and peoples were wholeheartedly on the side of the United States during the war, that practice gave rise to a number of irritations. At the lowest political level such use of the F.B.I. seemed a device for having Republicans appointed to jobs in a government devoted to carrying out tasks and programs that were anathema to Republicans."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

Contents

The book eulogizes Governor Munoz Marin and his political career. It covers the modern history of Puerto Rico, its political changes, industrialization, cultural reforms, problems in labor, health, education and the peculiar problem of dual culture. It shows that from such changes the people of Puerto Rico though preferring their present relationship to federated statehood, are overwhelmingly and increasingly for continued relations with the United States. The author concludes by saying that visitors from all parts of the free world see what Puerto Rico has done and is doing and return to their homelands saying "This is America's answer to communism."

Biographical Sketch of the Author

Earl Parker Hanson, engineer, geographer, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1899, of American parents. Among other activities he was in 1935, 1936, planning consultant and member of the Executive Board, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. He was a special representative of the Foreign Economic Mission in Liberia and Special Assistant to the United States Minister in Liberia 1944-1946. In 1958 he was a Consultant of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Planning Board. He is currently employed as Consultant to Puerto Rico's Department of State and a columnist for a weekly newspaper "The Island Times." (Who's Who in America 1960-61)

Hanson became an employee of the United States Department of State when the Foreign Economic Administration went out of existence. He resigned from the State Department on June 30, 1946.

During the 1940's Hanson was affiliated with at least three communist front organizations and contributed to communist publications.

On July 13, 1955, Hanson visited the San Juan Office and said he was preparing a book and desired to show that Governor Munoz had eliminated the danger of communists as far as Puerto Rico was concerned. He desired information relative to the existence of communists in Puerto Rico. No information was furnished Hanson.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PUERTO RICO LAND OF WONDERS
by Earl Parker Hanson
Book Review

William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party, USA, has been identified as the individual who recruited Jane Zlotowski for espionage during the early 1940's. After his arrest in the above case, Browder and his wife were interviewed and during one interview Rose Browder admitted that she had been a member of the secret cell of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and early 1940's. She identified Alfred K. Stern as a member of this group (Stern was indicted for espionage conspiracy in the summer of 1957 and fled to Czechoslovakia) and stated that a former government employee whom she refused to identify had also been a member of this group. She was subsequently called before a Grand Jury and identified the latter individual as Earl Parker Hanson.

Hanson was interviewed by Agents of the San Juan Office on October 6, 1959, relative to his association with William and Rose Browder. He admitted discussing Russian war relief with the Browders on numerous social contacts, the most recent being July, 1959, but denied that Browders ever suggested that Hanson engage in espionage.

Hanson had been previously interviewed on July 28, 1959, concerning his membership in a secret cell of the Communist Party, USA. He denied Communist Party membership at any time but stated he was associated with some Communist Party members during the 1940-1941 period because of his efforts to help with Russian war relief. (101-6720)

④

Title of Book JOURNEY INTO CRIME

Author DON WHITEHEAD
Random House; \$4.95

Book Reviews (62-46855)
 Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

See memo to
 Jones, to
 be placed
 5/12/60

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
 for review

Book review not
 required by this
 Section or Division

<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Nature of Book:

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REC-2562-46855-105
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EX-108

Central Research

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77-68662-97

51 OCT 13 1960

5' file - 62-46855

Don Whitehead Keeps Hot on Crime Trail

JOURNEY INTO CRIME. By Don Whitehead. (Random House; \$4.95).

The author of the celebrated "FBI Story" presents a chronicle of crime gathered on a 30,000-mile trip around the world that will fascinate all who have an interest in criminals and their apprehension.

His stories, collected on the eight-month tour from police departments over the world, are about 21 true cases including: The Japanese who invited 18 people to a lethal tea party; the San Franciscan who robbed banks to keep up his credit rating; the proper Britisher who liquidated his victims in acid; the Chinese secret society which pirated a 4,551-ton ship and 17 other fascinating occurrences.

The most significant thing discovered by Pulitzer Prize Winner Whitehead is the tre-



DON WHITEHEAD

mendous influence which the FBI and Scotland Yard have had on the police of other countries.

He reports that many police departments over the world send their men to the FBI to study its organization and methods of crime fighting. The FBI, he reports, has become a symbol of efficiency and integrity for many professional police officers who hope that, with time, they can achieve the same results.

Of course, he points out, the FBI and Scotland Yard are hardly comparable. The FBI acts only against violations of Federal law and has no jurisdiction in local crimes. The Yard is more like the New York City police force in its duties and operations.

In practice, however, Scotland Yard invariably takes over the investigation of major crimes in Great Britain at the request of local authorities. That's because the locals have to pay the expense of the investigation unless they call in the Yard within 48 hours. Mr. Whitehead says they always do.

This book is essentially a reporting job but that's the work Mr. Whitehead is most qualified to do. A former newsman in Washington, Mr. Whitehead is now turning out columns for the Knox papers.

—JERRY O'LEARY, JR.

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
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 Callahan _____
 Mohr _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Miss B. Smith

John Smith

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 9-18-60

62-46855-105

ENCLOSURE

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/7/60

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
"THE SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES"
BY OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
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This book was written by Osmond K. Fraenkel, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, (ACLU) and is based on a pamphlet of the same title issued by the ACLU in 1937 which was later revised in subsequent years. The current edition is revised up to June, 1959, the end of the 1958 term of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The book sets forth a number of decisions of the Supreme Court in interpreting the Bill of Rights in the Constitution. The rulings are presented in a factual manner with no expressions of opinion on the part of the author.

On page 96 (tabbed) mention is made of the FBI. It is stated that in the Nugent case (Harry Gray Nugent, Selective Service Act 1948, 25-322634) a majority of the court ruled that a conviction for draft evasion was proper despite the contention by the registrant that he was denied a fair hearing since he was not allowed to examine the FBI report.

In the Remmer case (Elmer F. Remmer, Obstruction of Justice, 72-580) the FBI conducted investigation at the request of the judge without the knowledge of the defendant regarding an allegation that a juror was approached and told he might profit from an acquittal of the defendant. The Supreme Court returned the case to U. S. District Court for rehearing as to whether this episode affected the defendant harmfully, and after the District Court found that it did not, the Supreme Court still reversed and remanded for new trial on the basis that it could not be definitely determined that this episode did not influence the juror.

In the Gold case (Ben. Gold, Labor Management Relations Act, 122-308) the same question arose in a different form since the FBI investigated the jurors for a purpose unrelated to the case and without the knowledge

1 - H. L. Edwards
 1 - Book Review Control Desk

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67 OCT 13 1960

file 62-46855

EJC

H.L. Edwards
 Book Review Control Desk

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central file
 62-46855-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *Re*DATE: 10/19/60 *18*FROM : C. L. McGowan *John*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS -
"RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW" *Book*
BY JACK GREENBERG *DC - NY*

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This book presents a detailed discussion of the legal aspects of race relations. The material is arranged by the field of activity such as interstate travel, education, housing, etc. Many pertinent cases are cited and analyzed.

The point is made that the fact does not always coincide with the law as is illustrated by the continued existence of school segregation in the face of the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. However, it is brought out by the author that although law does not erase prejudice, the law can change conduct and in some areas, such as desegregation of the armed forces, housing projects and employment situations, this has led to a lessening of prejudice.

The only reference to the FBI is on page 76 where it is stated the appearance of the Government is of great help to plaintiffs in segregation suits since the Government not only has a large, able legal staff, but also can draw upon the services of the FBI.

The Attorney General is mentioned on:

Page 77, where it is stated that while proposed legislation would give the Attorney General the right to seek injunctions on behalf of civil rights other than voting, he probably, even without specific statutory authority, may use this procedure in non-voting cases although he has never attempted to do so. *8*

Page 138, where it is explained that under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 the Attorney General may sue to prevent violation of voting rights secured by the Act. *62-46855-107*

Page 271, which discusses legislation that has been proposed for the purpose of giving the Attorney General authority to institute suit in various racial and civil rights situations. *REC-92*

59 OCT 26 1960

1 - H. L. Edwards

1 - Book Review Control Desk

WLM:dsj *for*

EX 100

REC-92

OCT 21 1960

file 62-46855

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

Re: Book Review

"Race Relations and American Law"

The Department of Justice is mentioned on:

Page 38, where the book tells of the significance of the amicus curiae briefs filed by the Department in cases relating to voting, civil rights, school segregation, etc.

Page 77, where it is stated that "the President's office has issued a statement affirming that...the courts have made it clear that the Department of Justice, at the invitation of the Court, must participate in litigation involving public school desegregation for the purpose of assisting the Court."

Page 83, which relates that shortly after a 1957 Supreme Court decision which held that legally enforced segregation of intrastate travel denies due process and equal protection, the Justice Department called a conference of Southern United States Attorneys to consider appropriate measures of implementing the decision. The author observes that it appears that no departmental action ensued. (It is noted that by departmental request, 11/14/56, the field was instructed to forward news articles concerning bus segregation in intrastate commerce. This is still being done and the clippings are forwarded to the Department upon receipt from the field.)

The author, Jack Greenberg, argued the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court and reportedly has appeared as counsel in other race relations cases. He is described by the publisher as Assistant Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense Fund and Executive Director of the New York State Bar Association Special Committee to Study the New York Anti-Trust Laws. The book was written under a grant

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

Re: Book Review

"Race Relations and American Law"

from the Fund for the Republic which grant was administered by the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Publication was by the Columbia University Press.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be forwarded to the Book Review Control Desk for information.

LEB

W. H. H.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Central Research Section

DATE: October 11, 1960

SAC, Chicago (62-5708)

PROPOSED BOOK TO COVER THE
FRANCIS GARY POWERS TRIAL,
MOSCOW, RUSSIA
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet 8-19-60.

There is enclosed one paperback book entitled "The Trial of the U-2", which was recently published by the Translation World Publishers, Suite 900, 22 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. It was ascertained at that address, which is actually the State-Madison Secretarial Service, that a hard-cover book is also contemplated, but the actual date of publication at this time is unknown. Therefore, in the interest of expediency the enclosed booklet was obtained. In the event the Bureau subsequently desires a hard-cover book, please advise and it will be obtained.

- 2 - Bureau (Enclosure - 1)
- 1 - Chicago

RNH:oc
(3)

*Hard cover book
not necessary*

*S. J. [unclear] 110
S. B. [unclear] 1250
S. F. [unclear] 1252
B. [unclear]
Contact & return
[unclear]*

ENCLOSURE

63 OCT 25 1960

REC- 50 12 OCT 20 1960

62-46855-108

CENTRAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/28/60

FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (64-293)

Att: CENTRAL RESEARCH
SECTIONSUBJECT: BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL TALERONI *no loc.*
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to Rio de Janeiro 9/1/60.

Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 15 and 17, 1960, failed to indicate subject book has appeared on the market in Argentina to date. Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.

P.3 - Bureau
1 - Rio de JaneiroESS:fo
(4)

EX-125

REC-44

62-46855-109

NOV 7 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

52 NOV 9 1960

file 62-46855

November 14, 1960

Title of Book THE CIO CHALLENGE TO THE AFLAuthor Walter Galenson
Harvard. 732 pp. \$9.75Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☒ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☐ Espionage, Room 2714
☒ Internal Security, Room 1509/ Hall
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

- ☐ Identification Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Administrative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Files & Communications Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☒ Investigative Division
☒ J. R. ADAMS Section, Room 2250

- ☐ Laboratory Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Crime Records Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: See review of book by Tom Brooks in The New Leader,
10-17-60, p. 24.

52 DEC 6 1960

REC-37

EX-113

NOT RECORDED

18 NOV 29 1960

file 62-46855-

1 - A. N. Belmont
1 - D. J. Parsons
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - [unclear] tickler
1 and copy
file copy

SAC, New York

December 13, 1960

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

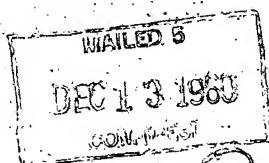
You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked for the Central Research Section.

1. COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES by Ralph Lord Roy.
Harcourt, Brace and Company, 750 Third Avenue; \$7.50
2. YOU CAN TRUST THE COMMUNISTS by Dr. Fred Schwarz.
Prentice - Hall, Incorporated, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey;
\$2.95
3. IN MANY VOICES by Edward Hunter. Norman College,
Norman Park, Georgia, \$3.50

NOTE: The above books are being requested by Central Research Section for reference purposes. After perusal, the books will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:lms lms
(9)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



REC-52

18 DEC 13 1960

DEC 13 1960
FBI - NEW YORK
COMM. DIV.

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - Bland
1 - Cotter

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 21, 1960

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: "CUBA - ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION"
BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

"Cuba - Anatomy of a Revolution," written by Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy and recently published by the Monthly Review Press, New York City, has been reviewed by Nationalities Intelligence Section.

This book is extremely favorable toward the Cuban revolution and toward the aims and activities of the Castro regime. The authors briefly portray the plight of Cuban people under the Batista regime and its predecessors despite fact Cuba is endowed with substantial natural resources. The book blames this situation chiefly on foreign economic control, particularly U. S., of Cuba and charges that the corrupt military dictatorships which have ruled Cuba for the past half century have been supported and condoned by U. S. business interests which were realizing enormous profits in Cuba.

Huberman and Sweezy trace the course of Castro's revolutionary July 26 Movement as well as developments in Cuba during the first 18 months of Castro's regime. They argue that the Castro revolution has been misunderstood in the U. S. as well as among Cuban middle classes. According to Huberman and Sweezy, the Cuban revolution has always been more radical than was realized either by the American people or by the Cuban middle classes. The authors point out that the extremely radical character of the Castro movement was finally recognized only after Castro put into effect his sweeping agrarian reform laws in May, 1959, and it was at this point that Castro lost support in U. S. and among Cuban moderates, including some of his own former July 26 followers.

Huberman and Sweezy believe that Castro will be able to withstand any economic or political pressures exerted by the U. S. and, in fact, that Castro can survive all attacks short of a full-scale military attack by U. S. Armed Forces. Although they acknowledge that the Communist Party of Cuba (admittedly late comer in supporting Castro) is enthusiastic backer of his regime and is being increasingly relied on by Castro, Huberman and Sweezy deny the Castro regime is communist dominated. They argue, in fact, that the Cuban revolution is the first socialist revolution in history engineered by noncommunists.

109-12-210

1 - 100-346046 (Sweezy)

1 - 100-8436 (Huberman)

RDC:jwh

82 DEC 1960

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 7 1960

INDEXED
NAT. INT. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 109-12-210-2512

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "CUBA - ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION"
109-12-210

The communist weekly publication, "The Worker," carried review of this book 8/21/60 which was generally favorable but which sharply criticized the book for its failure to give due credit to the communists for their support of Castro.

We have main files on Huberman and Sweezy. Both are in the Reserve Index and have been affiliated in the past with a variety of communist-front organizations, and both are avowed socialists.

ACTION:

This is for information. A copy of "Cuba-Anatomy of a Revolution" is available in the Bureau library.

[Handwritten initials: JWC, H. B. ...]

[Handwritten initials: P, L, and a circled mark]

Author Nathaniel Weyl

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

~~This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)~~

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

☒ Domestic Intelligence Division

☐ Central Research, Room 7627

☒ Espionage, Room 2714

☐ Internal Security, Room 1509

☐ Liaison, Room 7641

☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.

☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527

☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

☐ Identification Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Training & Inspection Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Administrative Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Files & Communications Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Investigative Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Laboratory Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

☐ Crime Records Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Obtain book
for review

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

Book obtained
routed to
RA Mullins
12-72 log
JMS
118

Book to be filed
in Bureau
Library. Auth.

Book reviewed []
Donahoe []

Memo
 to Belmont
 REC-47
 EX-111
 11/30/60
 NO
 13

NOT RECORDED

13 DEC 15 1966

Nature of Book: "The shocking story of how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers."

ENCLOSURE
57 DE

57 DEC 21 1960

file 62-46855

BOOK NEWS

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY
23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-5984

TOP REPORTERS TACKLE HOT POLITICAL THEMES

Two books "of extreme importance to Americans who care about what is happening to this country and what may happen to their children" are announced for fall, 1960, by Devin A. Garrity, president of the Devin-Adair Company.

RED STAR OVER CUBA: The Russian Assault on the Western Hemisphere, by Nathaniel Weyl, is described by the publisher as "the shocking story of how a People's Republic was born within 90 miles of our United States frontiers."

Nathaniel Weyl knows his Latin America. A former Communist, he belonged to the same cell as Alger Hiss during the '30's and was their Latin American expert. A Columbia graduate, author of such books as "The Reconquest of Mexico" and "The Negro in American Civilization", Weyl recently directed Latin American research for the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

In RED STAR OVER CUBA, Nathaniel Weyl documents the shocking story of Fidel Castro, stating in one Chapter: "As early as 1949 Fidel Castro was not merely an implacable enemy of the United States, but a trusted Soviet agent as well."

Weyl examines the failure of our State Department to base its policy on the massive, incontrovertible evidence, concluding that "we were hoodwinked about Cuba by naive sentimentalists, deluded liberals and philo-communists."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Donahue
Buckley
W. J. Jones

5. 11

62-46855-112

Publication of RED STAR OVER CUBA will be in October. \$1.50

(more)

BOOK NEWS

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY

23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Murray Hill 3-5984

Book

BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen, by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck is a modern-day adventure story--but a tragically true one. On Thanksgiving Day, 1959, two men walking their dogs in a lonely woodland strip in the borough of Queens, New York City, found the body of Paul Bang-Jensen with a bullet hole in his head. Bang-Jensen was the Danish diplomat who had made world headlines by refusing to hand over to his superiors at the UN a list of witnesses to the Hungarian uprising to whom he had pledged secrecy.

Did Paul Bang-Jensen commit suicide...or was he murdered?

DeWitt (Pete) Copp, a prize-winning radio and tv writer and former Air Force flyer, and Marshall Peck, staff writer and cable editor of the New York Herald Tribune, have done a real detective job on this exciting, baffling and shocking story.

Bang-Jensen was a heroic figure in an unheroic time. He played his role against the backdrop of the Hungarian revolt. Copp and Peck go backstage at the UN to find the answers to these questions:

What was the story behind Bang-Jensen's dismissal from his high ranking UN post? Was there truth in a report that potential Soviet defectors had approached Bang-Jensen? And was it suicide...or murder?

BETRAYAL AT THE UN is the tragic answer. Publication will be in

~~November~~ \$1.00

Jan. 4.50

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *[Signature]*

DATE: December 14, 1960

FROM : H. L. Edwards *[Signature]*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME"
BY DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M. D.

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Sullivan ☒ _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Captioned book published in 1960 by Columbia University Press, New York, was reviewed by SA N. A. Watson. Copies of book are available in Bureau Library and in Training and Inspection Division for consultation by instructors, National Academy men, and others.

The author:

DAVID Abrahamson is a well known psychiatrist, author of several prior works in the field of psychiatry. In addition to private practice and research, he has worked and taught at Columbia University and the "New School of Social Research" in New York. He is a consultant to the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose any derogatory information regarding Abrahamson. We have had occasional cordial correspondence with him over a period of about 20 years.

The book:

Because of the author's psychoanalytical orientation, the book deals chiefly with psychodynamics and depth psychology chiefly in the Freudian tradition. Much of his analysis deals with attempts to uncover unconscious motivations for crime and other abnormal conduct. This is not an elementary textbook. It treats in rather specialized detail such concepts as psychosomatic disorders and their relationship to crime; neuroses; psychoses; historical accounts of attempts to classify criminals on the basis of physique or personality; philosophy of the relationship between psychiatry and the law; his procedure in psychiatric examination of the offender; and his thoughts concerning rehabilitation and crime prevention.

The book is primarily a review of certain psychological principles as they affect criminal behavior, chiefly from the psychodynamic point of view. The author feels that our prisons, and parole and probation systems have failed

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

1 - Mr. Edwards

NAW:hcv

54 DEC 23 1960

REC-31

62-46855-113
18 DEC 16 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"

in their objective of rehabilitating the offender. One of his main theses is that society's aim should be to rehabilitate and not simply to retaliate or punish and he believes that more competent and widespread psychiatric services would help.

The FBI is mentioned in four places in this book all in connection with uniform crime reports which are simply cited without editorial comment. Nothing critical regarding FBI.

Abrahamsen develops the thesis that criminal behavior is a function of several variables according to the formula $C = \frac{T \times S}{R}$.

In this scheme, C stands for crime, T for criminal tendencies, S for social situation, and R for resistance (to anti-social behavior). Frequent reference is made to this relationship throughout the book. He goes into detail concerning the variability of these factors from one person to another and as they relate to various classes of offenders. He explains, for example, that two juveniles, even in the same family, are not affected in the same way by the social situation in which they live and the fact that only one becomes a delinquent must be due, therefore, to variations in the other factors. He states as the first law of criminal psychology, "A multiplicity of causative factors go into the making of criminal behavior. Since these causative factors vary qualitatively and quantitatively with each case, the causation of criminal behavior is relative."

Abrahamsen's philosophy on the whole appears to be sound although he does favor abolition of capital punishment, and, for certain kinds of offenders, indeterminate sentences (those whose troubles are primarily psychological and thus presumably amenable to correction through psychotherapy). In this connection, he states "...when an acquittal takes place on the ground of irresponsibility because of mental disease or defect, a legal statute should make committal to a mental hospital mandatory." He then presumes that the "...offender is kept under supervision and treated and is released only when this is compatible with the security of society." This is a rather naive view. However, his general belief is that "The first duty of the law is to control anti-social and criminal aggressions so that society will be protected and its members able to work and create a foundation for an orderly life." He goes on to state that, "Certainly there are some offenders who are so socially ill and maladjusted that they are unable to adapt to society at all and must be kept within walls for everyone's protection. These are the incorrigibles, those who are beyond correction."

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"

Family tension is the chief factor in producing delinquency, according to Abrahamsen. "...those families which produced criminals showed greater prevalence of unhealthy emotional conditions... than families of non-delinquents." Tension is manifested mainly through hostility, hatred, resentment, nagging, bickering, or psychiatric disorders and such conditions as alcoholism and immorality. As regards delinquents, he feels that "The loss of the elders' authority and the diminished power of moral and social authority bring about rebelliousness, loss of ideals, and lack of goals in the youngsters." He says children need strong discipline.

Abrahamsen indicates his belief that the Soviet Union does not tell the truth about its juvenile delinquency statistics and concludes, "I believe that the sociological and psychological reasons for juvenile delinquency there are by and large the same as in the capitalistic countries, including a keen competition for material wealth."

The following statements indicate his psychological analysis of delinquency:

"Inability to postpone satisfaction indicates a serious defect in the character of a person, which, incidentally, is an earmark of the criminal, indicating the deep-seated pathological nature of the majority of offenders' minds." He states that juvenile delinquents as a group generally blame their crimes upon the situation or circumstances and not upon themselves in that "...he always projects the origin of his criminalistic impulses to sources other than himself." "No matter how much the delinquent child receives, he feels that he should have received more because the adult world 'owes' it to him." He says that "...we find that the delinquent is more aggressive, assertive, and defiant; he is more resentful and hostile and therefore has more difficulties in submitting to authority and law." He feels that the delinquent shows a marked tendency to be destructive and that his capacity for self-control is much lower than that of the average child. Delinquents show a marked lack of realism. It is his view that the malformation of the delinquent's character should make us see "the necessity for handling practically all offenders with firmness when giving them psychiatric treatment."

As for psychosomatic disturbances he says they "...can almost always be found at sometime during the lives of criminals or those who commit anti-social acts, (but) there is no causal relationship between them; that is psychosomatic disturbances in and of themselves do not cause crime." He

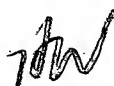
Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Book Review
"The Psychology of Crime"

believes that there are basic differences between the neurotic individual and the criminal which enable the diagnostician to distinguish between them. He says, "While the neurotic individual manifests an inner conflict through emotional and physical symptoms which he most frequently turns against himself, the criminal most often turns his aggressions against society." "The criminal apparently does not suffer from an inner conflict since he convinces himself that all of his difficulties with the law stem from the environment. If a criminal who manifests a neurotic character disorder feels any regret or remorse at all, it is because he has been caught, not because of the harm he has done to society." His basic view concerning the sex offender is shown in the following statement: "Some sex criminals continually repeat the same sex offenses: they are the exhibitionists, the pedophiles, and most frequently the homosexuals. However, one type of sex offense may lead to another. For example, a person who had merely exhibited himself for many years may eventually commit rape."

Of TV, crime comics, etc., he indicates that they certainly do little if any good. Psychiatrically, the only possible excuse would be to give otherwise well-adjusted youngsters a vicarious outlet for their aggressive feelings. He feels that they should be controlled, stating, "Specific techniques depicted for committing crimes could be eliminated, the heroes need not be superhuman beings but rather officers of the law, and the 'crime does not pay' principle could be clearly stressed."

RECOMMENDATION:

None.informative.



11-7-60

Title of Book

~~DEATH TO TRAITORS~~

Author

Jacob ~~Mogelever~~ *Dei*

(Doubleday & Co., Inc.; \$4.95;

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

Book Reviews

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☐ Domestic Intelligence Division
- ☐ Central Research, Room 7627
- ☐ Espionage, Room 2714
- ☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
- ☐ Liaison, Room 7641
- ☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
- ☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
- ☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

- ☐ Identification Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Administrative Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Files & Communications Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Investigative Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☐ Laboratory Division
- ☐ _____ Section, Room _____

- ☒ Crime Records Division
- ☒ M.A. JONES Section, Room 4236

Nature of Book:

See attached

*Book held
12-9-60
Routed to
ADM's office
12-12-60
Amp.*

REC-43 EX-137

62-46855-114

NOT RECORDED

6 DEC 15 1960

central Research

ENCLOSURE

52 DEC 20 1960

file 62-46855-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 5, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: *BOOK REVIEW*
 "AMERICAN MIGHT AND SOVIET MYTH"
 BY JAMESON G. CAMPAIGNE
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Reference is made to the Director's routing slip dated October 3, 1960, which is attached to a review of captioned book by Paul Harvey in his syndicated column Paul Harvey News. The Director noted "I would like to have a review of Campaigne's book."

THE AUTHOR

James G. - Summary
 Who's Who in America, 1960-1961, reflects that Campaigne is an author and editor who has been connected with The Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Indiana, in an editorial capacity since 1946. He is a recipient of the Lincoln National Life Foundation award for the best editorial on Lincoln and has received several medals and awards from the Freedoms Foundation.

Book Reviews
 Bufiles indicate that in June, 1959, Campaigne furnished our Indianapolis Office with a "Letter to the Editor" sent to The Indianapolis Star which alleged that the business manager of a Joliet, Illinois, newspaper who had disappeared in 1957 had been kidnapped and that the FBI had not investigated the case. Campaigne wished to know the facts in this matter. He was personally advised by the Special Agent in Charge in Indianapolis that this case was under the primary jurisdiction of the Joliet Police Department and there was no evidence developed reflecting a violation of Federal Law within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Campaigne was completely satisfied with this explanation and there is no indication the letter was ever published. (94-8-483-127, 128)

There have been occasions when The Indianapolis Star has given the Bureau a number of problems over the years. Principal trouble has come from Lester M. Hunt, a reporter-writer for the paper. (94-8-483-134)

Enclosure

LLW:des/ala

(8)

REC-8

EX - 122

16 DEC 20 1960

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - A.M. Butler 1 - Section tickler

62-46855-115
 CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "American Might and Soviet Myth" by Jameson G. Campaigne

UNITED STATES NEEDLESSLY FEARS SOVIET UNION

Captioned book (218 pages) contends that today, the United States is a dupe of irrational fear of the Soviet Union and that Russia cannot stand against the United States economically, militarily, or ideologically. Russian accomplishments and claims of accomplishment are shown to be a brilliantly exploited facade which hides from the West a backward and primitive country, far more terrified of atomic war than we.

Campaigne claims that one excellent way to appraise the Soviet military situation realistically is to suppose that the tables are turned, putting the United States in the Soviet position. He states that in that case we would face the following menaces:

"...There would be more than two thousand modern Soviet fighters, all better than ours, stationed at two hundred and fifty bases in Mexico and the Caribbean. Overwhelming Russian naval power would be always within a few hundred miles of our coasts. Half of the population of the United States would be needed to work on farms just to feed the people...." (American Might and Soviet Myth, p. 122.)

Campaigne believes that what the American people are suffering from is a chronic underestimation of their own vitality and a surrender to the Soviet psychological offensive--that is, an overestimation of communist power. The Soviets are aware of this and have "exploited our growing weakness of character to create in us this dangerous uncertainty." (p. 138)

FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

He is extremely critical of our foreign aid program, claiming that it is immensely expensive, has dropped America from a respected nation to a level of dislike and active distrust, has actually harmed recipient countries in many cases by disrupting their economies, and has not impeded the rise of communism.

UNITED NATIONS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

According to Campaigne, the United Nations far from being a force for world peace, is, "in fact, a forum for war," and a "center of intrigue where Communists trap those who dare oppose them." He asserts that the United States must not surrender responsibility to the United Nations but must make its own decisions if the cause of "good faith" and "justice" is to be strengthened. He believes that the primary

Memo to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re: "American Might and Soviet Myth" by Jameson G. Campaigne

goal of American foreign policy should be the preservation and strengthening of the United States. Only in this manner can we "save ourselves. And if we do that, perhaps the world can save itself, and we may help effectively toward that end." (p. 172)

FBI MENTION

The FBI is mentioned indirectly on page 106 in referring to Democratic Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, as "a former FBI agent."

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

S

over

D

egg

Ansler
11/1/5
10/5

ssm/s

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 11/30/60

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: "RED STAR OVER CUBA"
BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Nathaniel Weyl is the author of "Red Star Over Cuba," which is scheduled for public sale on 12/5/60. The Devin-Adair Company, New York City, will publish the book. George Peabody, George Peabody Associates, Incorporated, New York City, made available copy of final galley-proof to our New York Office. Weyl is former Communist Party member who was involved with Harold Ware-Alger Hiss group in Washington, D. C. He has been cooperative in interviews by Bureau and appeared before McCarran Committee in 1952. On 6/10/60 Weyl's wife, Sylvia, telephoned the Bureau to advise that he was writing this book and requested some assistance in its preparation. She noted the book would deal largely with the extent of communist influence over Fidel Castro. Mrs. Weyl was told we could be of no assistance.

"Red Star Over Cuba" traces Castro's activities from his student days in the early 1940's through August, 1960. Castro is described as a seasoned and highly competent Soviet agent who has been involved in many ruthless murders not connected with his military operations.

Many pages are devoted to Castro's role in the Bogota, Colombia, uprising in 1948. By piecing together various police and intelligence reports, Weyl tries to show that Castro and Rafael del Pino were responsible for setting off the uprising and infers that Castro and Del Pino possibly actually had Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of Colombia's Liberal Party, assassinated. The assassination of Gaitan touched off the riots and his assassin, Roa Sierra, was immediately beaten to death by the crowd which gathered. Much has been written about Castro's part in the uprising, but no official investigative agencies have charged him with Gaitan's assassination to our knowledge. Weyl attempts to document his version

109-539

- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe

15-2 Sullivan
1 - Mullins 1960

Dated (7)

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "RED STAR OVER CUBA"
109-539

by placing Castro and Del Pino in the immediate vicinity of the assassination, by showing the two were sent to Bogota as Soviet agents, and by detailing suspicious activities on their part prior to and following the assassination. We do know that they became frightened and fled to the Cuban Embassy and thereafter were flown back to Cuba by an official Cuban plane. Del Pino, who broke with Castro, made statements about their part in the Bogota uprising while in the U.S., but made no admissions which would confirm that he and Castro had major part in the uprising.

Generally, the book is based on previous publications by Jules Dubois and Ray Brennan, articles by Herbert L. Matthews of "The New York Times," testimony of Cuban exiles in the U.S. before various Government committees, testimony and statements of former Ambassadors Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith and various newspapers and periodicals. Weyl bitterly denounces the State Department for its handling of Latin-American affairs and for allowing Castro to take over Cuba. He claims State Department ignored data published in 1949 detailing Castro's part in the Bogota uprising and flatly blames Roy Rubottom who was in Bogota during the uprising. He quotes Rubottom as stating on 12/31/58, the day before Castro took over Cuba, that there is "no evidence of any organized communist element within the Castro Movement or that Castro himself is under communist influence." This statement by Rubottom reportedly was made to a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Weyl repeated the statements that Herbert Matthews actually briefed Earl Smith when Smith was made Ambassador to Cuba and that Gardner, Smith's predecessor, was completely ignored by State Department officials. In referring to Rubottom as a protege of Milton Eisenhower, Weyl described the latter as "well-intentioned, vaguely leftist, former bureaucrat who exercised massive influence over Latin-American affairs chiefly because he was the President's brother."

Weyl claims Russian submarines brought munitions to Castro's forces twice in August, 1957, and that Raul Castro made trips behind the Iron Curtain during that period to raise funds and obtain arms. Weyl states that, if one single American could be held responsible for the Cuban tragedy, it would be Herbert Matthews. He explains that Matthews exerted great influence through his writings and that American officials and the American public placed great dependence on veracity of Matthews.

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: "RED STAR OVER CUBA"
109-539

Weyl makes the following recommendations: (1) U.S. military assistance to Latin countries threatened by communist aggression; (2) a "Monroe Doctrine" as a collective undertaking by non-communist Western Hemisphere nations; (3) elimination from public office of personnel responsible for the "Cuban disgrace;" (4) intervention by the U.S. and other Western Hemisphere nations in the internal affairs of a Hemisphere country only when that country becomes an agency or outpost of international communism; and (5) U.S. to give leadership in Latin America with idea that the area will be transformed from a region of poverty to a stable area committed to ideals of due process and individual freedom.

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

On pages 75 and 76, Weyl refers to Laurence Duggan as being the State Department official who was in charge of its Latin-American affairs during the period when communism first made inroads in Cuba. Weyl quotes testimony of Hede Massing that Duggan was recruited into a Soviet spy network in the 1930's and states Duggan plunged or was pushed to his death from a window of his New York office in 1948, after extensive FBI interrogation. Duggan was in charge of South American affairs for the State Department at one time and his death did occur ten days after we interviewed him on 12/10/48. However, his death was immediately preceded by his appearance before a congressional committee.

ACTION:

For your information. According to Mr. Peabody, who made the galley proof copy available, the Director will be mailed a copy of the book, as well as Allen Dulles and all members of Congress.

Handwritten notes and signatures: "R", "SBD/HK", "O'Brien", "EJP", "V.", "EPC", "12/11".

* BOOK WAS RECEIVED 11-28-60.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SENT 12-1-60.
EJP

for ✓
1-4-61
Mr. A. M. Belmont

December 16, 1960

W. C. Sullivan

FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, which was recently published in Moscow, was reviewed by the Central Research Section. It was designed to summarize in a single volume (377 pp.) the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism which are particularly pertinent to present-day conditions. It was prepared by a group of seven authors led by C. M. Kuusinen, a secretary of the Central Committee and a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In addition, 31 other individuals are listed as advisors on or contributors to individual chapters. Of particular interest is the fact that it treats the issues currently in dispute between the Soviet Union and Communist China in such a manner that each nation can find justification for its position.

Part I (Chapters 1-3), Part 2 (Chapters 4-7), and Part 3 (Chapters 8-10) are devoted to dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and Marxist economics, respectively. No new arguments are cited in the effort to prove the validity of these aspects of communist theory.

Part 4 (Chapters 11-20) deals with the current tactics of the international communist movement and, as such, is the most significant part of the book. The revolutionary character of the communist parties, their vanguard role, and historic mission are reaffirmed along with proletarian internationalism and democratic centralism. The communist movement is described as international in its very essence, (p. 436) and the book appeals for the establishment of close ties between all communist parties so that they can exchange their experiences and coordinate their activities. This is to be accomplished through meetings of the leaders of the various parties, the exchange of delegations between parties, and by

JJ:Enrich/lms

(8)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- ① - Bufile 62-46885
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section Chief
- 1 - Mr. Conlon

162-46855-
NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 29 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 161-16

Memorandum: Sullivan to Belmont
Re: Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism

attendance at important conferences. The claim is made that this international solidarity is achieved voluntarily and by mutual agreement based on a common aim and allegiance to Marxism-Leninism so that, while each party retains its independence, world-wide unity of action is assured.

In the colonial nations, the communist parties are urged to support the indigenous national liberation movements, and the book holds out the promise of Soviet economic and technical assistance, without any military or political strings, to the underdeveloped nations of the world.

The United States is accused of using the cold war to attempt to impose its political, economic, and military domination over the entire world, and the charge is made that this gives rise to a serious danger of war. The book concedes that the danger of war will remain as long as imperialism continues. It stresses, however, that war is not fatally inevitable because the peaceful policies of the communist nations and their combined strength can prevent either a local or a world war.

The book admits the possibility and desirability of a peaceful transition to socialism, but warns that there is no doubt that in a number of capitalist countries the overthrow of the bourgeois dictatorship will inevitably take place through an armed class struggle." (p. 617)

Part 5 (Chapters 21-27) deals with the transition from socialism to communism and is significant because of its insistence on the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat to insure the triumph of socialism. The repressive functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat are explained by the inevitability of resistance by the bourgeoisie. As material abundance increases, class and other social distinctions will disappear and the state will be replaced by public self-government. The socialist nations--a commonwealth of free and equal states based on the principle of socialist internationalism--will make the transition from socialism to communism more or less simultaneously.

The above are the most important points covered in the book. The remaining topics are merely a rehash of standard communist claims.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12/21/60

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
 BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
 PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS: Pamphlet (enclosed) is compilation of information re use of dogs by police both in the United States and foreign countries. Purports to be objective but shows slight favorable bias although disadvantages are discussed. This work is comprehensive and provides wealth of material not otherwise available in one source. We should have it available in Bureau library for reference.

Author is Assistant Professor at School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University. Bureau files contain no reference to Samuel G. Chapman.

Pamphlet, containing foreword by and endorsed by O. W. Wilson, was sent to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin unsolicited "for review." Obviously, Bureau should neither endorse nor criticize publication. Believe acknowledgment neither necessary nor desirable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Bureau make no comment re pamphlet.

2. That pamphlet be placed in Bureau library for reference.

Enclosure *det*

62-46855

- 1 - 62-27840
- 1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
- 1 - Bureau Library
- 1 - Mr. C. E. Moore

NAW:ejw
 (6)

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15 DEC 1960

62-46855-116
 Pamphlet placed
 in Bureau Library
 12/21/60
JFM
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62-27840

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-27840

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DETAILS

Pamphlet entitled "Dogs in Police Work" by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is compilation by Assistant Professor Samuel G. Chapman of School of Public Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, of information pro and con use of dogs in police work. Mimeographed flyer sent with book says book: (1) Describes the advantages and disadvantages of a dog program; (2) Analyzes the factors police officials will need to consider in making a decision on adopting a program; (3) Outlines in detail the organization, costs, and operating procedures of a dog program.

O. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Illinois, endorses book and states in foreword: "Mr. Chapman has filled an urgent and timely need for the compilation of materials summarizing experience with police dog programs in this country and abroad. Through review of these reported experiences and analyses of the various programs, police officials will be better equipped to evaluate the potential value of a canine corps in their own communities."

Review of pamphlet was made by SA N. A. Watson. It is a comprehensive survey of uses of dogs by police departments in United States and foreign countries. First section of book deals with history of movement. Second section recounts experience of British police and third, experience of American police with dogs. Fourth section deals with departmental planning for use of dogs.

Although book purports to be a survey, it is evident on reading that author holds a favorable bias. It is true that disadvantages are set out; however, while not overt, there is a tendency in the text to minimize unfavorable comments. A bibliography and several appendices conclude the work. Appendix E is a list of common police hazards taken from a book by August Vollmer, John Peper, Frank Boelsen. The value of including this material is rather obscure although the author does refer to it in passing. It bears no relationship to the subject matter of the pamphlet. Book was sent unsolicited to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for review. No letter accompanied it; only a mimeographed form and a printed slip requesting that clipping of any notice published be sent to publisher. Consistent with Bureau policy, we should make no comment either endorsing or criticizing this pamphlet. In view of the manner in which it was sent, i.e. by form rather than letter, it is unnecessary to acknowledge receipt or send comment.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: REVIEW OF PAMPHLET "DOGS IN POLICE WORK"
BY SAMUEL G. CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Bureau files contain no references to Samuel G. Chapman and there are no references to any Samuel Chapman localized to Michigan. Public Administration Service is one of a group of several organizations interested in various aspects of municipal administration and associated with the International City Managers Association (ICMA) at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. There is nothing in Bureau files to indicate that ICMA is other than a legitimate organization advocating a metropolitan form of city government. Bureau representatives have participated in some of its annual conferences. (62-27840)

Booklet is a useful compilation of material on this subject and should be placed in Bureau library for reference purposes.

JMM

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 6, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

INTRODUCTION: Captioned volume, published 1960 as part of Police Science Series, copy furnished Bureau gratuitously by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois. Book written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., Lieutenant Colonel, Military Police Corps, U. S. Army (formerly Captain of Police, San Antonio, Texas). Illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army. No derogatory information identifiable with either of these men was located in Bureau files.

SYNOPSIS

Subject matter generally sound; mostly on administration and supervision rather than leadership. Writing is mediocre; errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. Text easy to read by persons of limited educational background. Administrative and supervisory principles are familiar and closely parallel Bureau's policies. Chapter on philosophy very poor; accomplishing nothing. Cartoons not of much value, sometimes offensive. Few references to Director and Bureau, none unfavorable. Conclusion: Book's good points outweigh its faults; should be available for reference in Bureau library and in Training and Inspection Division. (We have available 4 copies)

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

Enclosure

(62-46855)

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
 1 - Bureau Library

10 JAN 12 1961

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 (6)

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Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

DETAILS

Captioned book was published by Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, in 1960 as part of their Police Science Series. The publisher gratuitously furnished Bureau one copy (Receipt was acknowledged by Crime Research Section). In addition, we had already ordered three copies. Book was written by Clifford L. Scott, B.S., now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Police Corps, U. S. Army. He was formerly a Captain on the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department. The book has been illustrated with cartoons drawn by one Bill Garrett, Captain, U. S. Army, not otherwise identified. A check of Bureau files failed to disclose derogatory information identifiable with either of these men. Book was reviewed by SA N. A. Watson of Training Section whose report follows:

This book is a mediocre piece of writing. It contains nothing new and is essentially only a survey of well-known supervisory principles. While it purports to be a book on leadership, it is more of a review of administrative and supervisory techniques. So far as leadership is concerned, the book is unsophisticated and replete with platitudes. What the author says, however, is generally sound so far as it goes and, for police officers and administrators of limited educational background, it should be a useful work.

The book is easy reading for the most part but the author really got in over his head in the chapter entitled "Philosophy and the Police." This is a hodgepodge of pseudo-erudition. It aims almost exclusively at telling the reader (with remarkable naivete) what philosophy is rather than promulgating a basic police philosophy. He throws around a few terms such as metaphysics and epistemology but does not accomplish anything. This chapter is labored and unfortunately obscure. Typical: "These indispensable characteristics that make something what it is must be compared but not confused with its necessary accidents and its contingent accidents or respectively those characteristics which it always has or those which it sometimes has."

The supervisory (leadership) system espoused is familiar. Any FBI Agent would recognize as Bureau policy nearly all of the principles. There is nothing along this line with which we would disagree. It is regrettable that the writing is not better; there are many faults in spelling (moral for morale, p. 46), punctuation (officers for officer's), and grammar. On the positive side, the following are typical:

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

"Now this is not intended to belittle the reputable psychologist but we do view with some skepticism the amateur psychiatrist-citizen who, with little real knowledge of the problem is often inclined to pity, for instance, the poor misunderstood criminal and other "problem children" because--just maybe--he was frustrated in infancy by a broken toy or a harsh word."

"Men should be rotated in several assignments, in different areas, and in varying duties if the best in the individual and the best in the group is to be discovered."

"It is not possible however to have a high morale without a high state of discipline."

Of wine, women, and song the author says, "It would be a very unusual man who cared not at all for any of these three delights, but only the very foolish or the very immature would permit his passion for any of them to ruin his career as a police officer and cast a shadow upon his department."

Of misfits who are not washed out during the probationary period: "Of course it must be remembered that perhaps a man was passed because he tried exceptionally hard or because some how he just wasn't noticed or maybe he had influential friends or an uncle in city hall or a kindly training officer who didn't have the heart to call a slob a slob. Advice to supervisors--discover him early and wash him out during his probationary period without any more fan-fare than necessary."

"This professional attitude means spotless attire, good physical condition, proper grammar, direct and distinct speech, alertness, a willingness to serve, strong desire, a sharp and ready sense of humor, intense loyalty, a great deal of energy, inventive ingenuity, unquestioned courage of convictions, and a better than average education."

In a very few places in the book there are certain matters which are somewhat questionable. For example: "Every experienced officer knows full well the type of homo sapiens who understands no language but force, who respects not the law or its representatives, and who values not man in any form. Do these mammals deserve the same treatment as the housewife or the business man whose accelerator pressure was a little too heavy for the speed limit? The restrictions on force are to protect this latter group of "law violators" and not the former."

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

The author approves an occasional white lie. In this connection he says, "Kant seems to have been somewhat of a police officer's philosopher for what policeman would not say that it is good to be a little bit bad for the common good?...Any thinking officer would be content to be a little bit of a liar for the common good. He would suffer no pangs of conscience for a little white lie to a little old lady who trusts implicitly in the nice police officer on her street who helped her save face." Illustrative of the author's philosophic confusion, compare his belief concerning the acceptability of the white lie with the following question from his book, "Can a police officer, for instance, be a little bit honest any more than a female can be a little bit pregnant?"

The illustrations (cartoons) are of little value. Most of them are intended to be humorous and they do provide a chuckle but there is no need in a book like this to try to entertain. In many cases, the cartoon's connection with the text is obscure. A few, if not obscene, are at least offensive. (See pages 42, 81, and 101) The cartoon on page 115 mentions the Director but not in a derogatory way.

The author conducted a survey to find out "how the supervised feel about the supervisor." Questionnaires were distributed to police officers, school teachers, and Army recruits. The form listed 20 desirable and 20 undesirable traits and the respondents were asked to rate them from most important to least important as adjectives descriptive of supervisors. He reports that all 3 groups placed honesty and competence among the first 5 desirable traits and dishonesty and incompetence among the first 5 undesirable traits. Seniority was rated next to last among the desirable traits and lack of seniority was rated least important among the undesirable traits. The reader must bear in mind that this is merely an opinion survey with no theoretical orientation and no scientific controls so that any conclusions drawn from it must likewise be recognized as mere opinion.

There are a few references to the Director and the Bureau:

In the preface it states "The police profession has developed many leaders but most of them remain unsung and unknown. Not all of them can emerge with the stature of a Vollmer or a Hoover or a Wilson and there isn't that much room at the top anyway."

The cartoon previously mentioned portrays a police officer operating a computer like the Univac and shouting "Hey Sarge--It says here the MO fits J. Edgar Hoover."

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR"

On page 130 the following reference appears: "Every police administrator in the United States should know that invaluable assistance and advice in planning and operating a training program can be had for the asking. All he has to do is write a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation and ask. Many departments have received from this source, recommendations and assistance which could be acquired in no other manner."

A reference to the FBI National Academy appears on page 136: "Quotas for such high level schools as the National Academy, Traffic Institute, Special Training Institutes, Graduate Criminology Schools, and other outstanding facilities should be sought and always filled with the best supervisors available."

Finally, on page 162 relating to philosophy the author states: "Any consideration of principles as pertains to police functions would be remiss without including that indispensable thing called integrity. This is the principle that colors our thoughts and dominates our concepts when we think of such famous police names as The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Scotland Yard, The London Bobby, The Texas Ranger, or the Cop on the Corner; for integrity is the priceless ingredient."

WV
gmv

Director, FBI (62-46855)

12/29/60

Legat, Rio de Janeiro (64-293)

Att: CENTRAL RESEARCH
SECTION

BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRiolet 10/28/60.

Inquiries made in Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 19, 1960, failed to indicate captioned book has appeared on the market to date.

Further inquiries will be made on the next road trip to Argentina.

P.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Rio de Janeiro

ESS:fo
(3)

*FD-4 dated 2-24-61 from Legat, Rio
advised "Due to SEC conference &
AL on status during 1/61, action
this case delayed until next road
trip to Buenos Aires to begin
first week in March, 1961"*

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December 12, 1960
REC-7

62-46255-118

Mr. Walter L. Bradbury
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Bradbury:

Thank you for your letter of December 5,
1960, with enclosure.

I appreciate your furnishing me the galley
proofs of this book, and I am looking forward to reading
it as soon as possible.

It was certainly good of you to advise us
of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clyde Tolson

1 - Mr. Tolson

NOTE: Incoming letter forwarded the galley proofs of the book entitled "The Purveyor," authored by John Starr. Mr. Bradbury stated he was forwarding the proofs at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols. According to Bradbury, the book is a story of an individual who discloses full details of current and recent illicit liquor operations. The book apparently will not be published prior to the middle of 1961 according to Mr. Bradbury's letter. We have enjoyed cordial correspondence with Mr. Bradbury in his capacity with Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., and his letters have always been directed to Mr. Tolson. He is on the Special Correspondents' List. Bufiles failed to reflect any information on John Starr or his book, "The Purveyor." The book is being reviewed by the Crime Research Section. (94-41128-56; 62-104277-1255, 1629)

RLR:lm (4)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 31
DEC 12 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

50 JAN 24 1961



Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Ingram ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. • PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

December 5, 1960

Book Reviews

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am taking the liberty of forwarding you herewith a set of galley proofs for a book entitled THE PURVEYOR by John Starr *N.Y.* which might be of interest to the department. It is the story of an individual who discloses full details of current and recent illicit liquor operations.

You know that we restrain ourselves from approaching you on routine publications where your attention might be of benefit to us, but an imposition on your time. In this case it is possible that prior knowledge of the contents of the book might be of use to you.

Mr. Louis B. Nichols of Schenley has read the manuscript and is quite interested in the book. In discussing it, he suggested that if he were still in the Bureau it is something he would like to have known about, and he thought that it would be desirable for you to see it.

For your information, part of the book is being published, prior to book publication, in the May 1961 issue of True Magazine. This use was arranged by the author and is not connected with our rights in the material.

Sincerely,

Walter I. Bradbury

Walter I. Bradbury

REC-7

Mr. Clyde B. Tolson
Associate Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EX-102

62-46855-118
11 JAN 16 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

sent
12-12-60
RR:R

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-21-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW "THE PURVEYOR"
BY JOHN STARR, PUBLISHED BY
HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.

O Book Reviews

By letter dated 12-5-60, Walter I. Bradbury, Vice President of captioned company, sent Mr. Tolson the galley proofs of the book entitled "The Purveyor" which will be published by their company sometime during 1961. The proofs were sent at the suggestion of former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols, and Mr. Bradbury felt we would like to have prior knowledge of its contents. Mr. Bradbury's letter was acknowledged on 12-12-60. Inasmuch as Mr. Bradbury did not specify regarding the disposition of the galley proofs, they are not being returned. He did not request the Bureau's views or criticism of the book.

REVIEW OF "THE PURVEYOR"

"The Purveyor" is a story of a person named Angelo Pavane relating his experiences during the 1920's to 1960 while engaged in illicit narcotics and liquor operations in New York City, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida and Louisiana. The author associates Pavane with many well-known hoodlums listing their names, aliases and a succinct resume of their criminal records--in some instances the author includes the hoodlum's New York Police Department and FBI Identification numbers.

The book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquor business, how to make liquor, how to obtain the ingredients needed to make the product, and et cetera. Although the book is written as a factual presentation of crime in those years, it is believed that a great portion can be attributed to fiction. Throughout the book, Pavane is associated with almost every well-known hoodlum who ever received publicity. The book left the impression that the author's source was probably a small-time hoodlum who furnished him with as many names as possible, in other words, a "name-dropper."

There were no violations alleged in the book under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. The following references to the FBI were noted in the book, none of which were derogatory:

Page 10 --- While discussing Frank Costello, who he described as a "greasy punk," he states in the footnote that "...Police and F.B.I. information... would seem to give Frank Costello more importance."

1 - Mr. Sullivan
RLR:jag (6)

50 JAN 24 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

62-46855

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Belmont ☒
Callahan ☒
DeLoach ☒
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McGuire ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: "The Purveyor"

Page 31 --- The author's note on this page mentions John Dillinger's death "...under the guns of F.B.I. agents..."

Page 49 --- The footnote concerning the hoodlum Louis Buchalter quoted the Director as labeling him "the most dangerous criminal in the United States."

Page 55 --- The footnote lists the business interests known "to the F.B.I." as belonging to hoodlum Longie Zwillman.

Page 66 --- The footnote relates that, "After ^{more than} two years of hiding, America's most wanted criminal, Lepke Buchalter, turned himself in to J. Edgar Hoover and Walter Winchell, in August, 1939." The information regarding this arrest was set out on page 110 of "The FBI Story."

Page 81 --- The statement is made that, "The FBI will tell you that the loot of all the burglars, pickpockets, armed robbers, and auto thieves only totals up to about \$479,000,000 in one year's take. But according to the figures the amateurs are stealing about four million bucks in cash and property from their bosses every day of the year." These figures were probably obtained from Norman Jaspán's book, "The Thief in the White Collar."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles failed to reflect any information on "The Purveyor," its author, John Starr, or the main character, Angelo Pavane.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signature]

*ENC
12/22*

*2-12-21
John
12/22*

V.

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. A. H. Belmont

January 9, 1961

Mr. C. Sullivan

THE HUNT FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEW: COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES
BY RALPH LORD ROY
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SYNOPSIS

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is one of series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. Book's purpose is to show extent and success of communist penetration of American religious leaders and institutions. Book examines charges that have been made, prominent persons involved, role and tactics of Communist Party, and other pertinent factors concerning question of communism and religion. Author maintains that America's churches and religious leaders are not significantly influenced by communists or communist sympathizers and that today communist influence within our churches is nil. Author estimates that in past 40 years between 60-100 clergymen joined Communist Party, most of them Negroes. Peak periods of communist infiltration of churches given as 1936-1939 and 1943-1946. Communist influence on clergymen has been exerted, author contends, principally through medium of communist front organizations. Book contains implied criticism of well-known anticommunists and House Committee on Un-American Activities for citing nebulous or unsubstantiated charges of communist penetration of churches. References to Director and FBI are factual and not derogatory. No identifiable information in Bufiles concerning author Ralph Lord Roy.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Re: (8)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Clegg
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section Chief

JAN 18 1961

NOT RECORDED

126 JAN 16 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100

file 62-46855-

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

DETAILS

Book Sponsored by Fund for the Republic

Communism and the Churches, by Ralph Lord Roy, newly published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, of New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

This book is one of a series of studies relating to communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. The project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated \$250,000 for such a series. (100-391697-651)

Definitive and Timely Book

This book is an extensive (495 pages), well-documented, and scholarly treatise on the extent and success of communist infiltration of and influence among American religious leaders and institutions. It is undoubtedly the most definitive work prepared on this subject to date. Moreover, it is especially timely in view of the controversy that has raged over communism and religion in recent years.

The author points out that many questions on this issue have been frequently raised but never adequately answered. He cites, for example, that a reserve officers' training manual of the United States Air Force recently charged that communists and fellow travelers had infiltrated American churches that Joseph Kornfelter, a former communist, estimated that 600 ministers had joined the Communist Party and that another 2,000 or 3,000 had been fellow travelers and that J. B. Matthews, former executive secretary of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, had asserted that the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen. (p. 3)

No Significant Red Influence on Churches

Roy examines the accusations that have been made, the personalities involved (such as the Reverends Harry F. Ward, Jack R. McMichael, William Howard Melish, Stephen H. Fritchman, Elliot White, Kenneth Leslie,

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

and Richard Morford), the role and tactics of the Communist Party, and other pertinent factors bearing on this issue.

As a result of his study, Roy reaches several general conclusions:

1. "The notion that America's churches and religious leaders are significantly influenced by Communists or Communist sympathizers is absurd." (p. 421) Nearly every Protestant denomination has been confronted with such charges, and the National Council of Churches has been a favorite target of the accusers. Neither the National Council of Churches nor the policy-making bodies of the various denominations are above criticism. "But to give serious consideration to the charge that such policy pronouncements are pro-Communist, or even to hint that a single outstanding Protestant leader in the United States today is a Communist sympathizer, is to close one's eyes to the obvious truth." (p. 421) While Roy indicates that such figures as Ward McMichael, Melish, Fritchman, White, Leslie, and Morford have been communists or communist sympathizers, he apparently does not consider them to be among the top Protestant leaders of our country; he points out that many of the individuals mentioned in this book whose activities have followed the communist line do not--or never did--occupy a pulpit and those that do are not very important.
2. The Communist Party, USA, has never undertaken an all-out campaign to infiltrate the churches. In the 1920's and early 1930's the churches were considered an integral feature of the capitalist system and, for this reason, the communists thought that they could be no more successfully infiltrated than could the American Legion or the National Association of Manufacturers. The communists did not abandon their ideological antagonism toward religion, but in later years they assumed a seemingly more tolerant attitude toward the churches. Nevertheless, no plans to capture organized religion--like the plans to capture organized labor--were ever formulated by the Communist Party.
3. Only a small number of clergymen over the past 40 years ever joined the Communist Party, possibly as few as 50, perhaps as many as 200. Of the small group of clergymen who did join the Communist Party, the majority have been Negroes.
4. The main device used by the communists among churchmen has been the front organization. Through this means, several thousand clergymen have had communist front affiliations over the past 30 years. Since 1930, there has been an estimated total of over 500,000 ordained clergymen in the United States, approximately 85 per cent of them Protestants. The proportion who have been associated with communist efforts in any way whatever has been exceedingly small--perhaps slightly over one per cent. The number who have

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

been communists or inveterate fellow travelers has been minute. Today, perhaps 25 of this number remain, or approximately seven one-thousandths of one per cent of American ministers, and most of these do not have their own churches. (Note: In a study prepared by the Bureau in March, 1960, 15 clergymen and 18 church workers were listed on the Security Index.) (100-403529-112)

5. Today, Communist influence within American churches is near the zero mark. The communists and their sympathizers have consistently lost ground among clergymen since World War II. They reached their peak during two periods: from 1936 to 1939, at the height of the united-front movement; and from 1943 to 1946, during the war and during the immediate postwar afterglow.

Anticommunists Have Hurt Churches

While Marxist Communism has been an outspoken foe of religion, Roy says, ironically, more damage has perhaps been done to America's churches by the noisiest antagonists of Communism. . . . Some of these efforts have been motivated by sincere conviction; others unfortunately by opportunism, some even by vindictiveness or demagoguery. (p. 320)

Roy implies that attacks--frequently based on innuendo or tenuous or unsubstantiated charges--on clergymen by such well-known anticommunists as J.B. Matthews, Benjamin Gitlow, Joseph Kornfeder, and Herbert Philbrick and by the House Committee on Un-American Activities have done much to generate the impression among many Americans that the Protestant churches in particular have been subjected to considerable communist penetration and influence.

Communism Not Pressing Problem of Churches Today

To Roy, the danger of communist infiltration is not the paramount question facing American religious leaders and institutions today. Rather, it is the fact that "the churches are faced with the more serious and pressing problems of apathy and complacency and a disquieting lack of social zeal." The Nation, he maintains, "desperately needs clergy and laymen who, from democratic motives and by democratic means, will strive to convert the prophetic ideals of their Judeo-Christian heritage into reality. (p. 429)

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review:
Communism and the Churches
By Ralph Lord Roy

Mention of Director and FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times in the book but not critically or derogatorily. Factual references to the Director appear on page 234 and to the Bureau on pages 3, 202, 233, 240, 267, 315, 343, and 450.

The Author

Bufiles contain no identifiable derogatory information regarding the author, Ralph Lord Roy.

According to the book jacket, Roy was born in Vermont in 1928, and was educated at Swarthmore College, Union Theological Seminary, and Columbia University. He has served churches in Brooklyn in Manhattan, and from 1957 to 1960 was assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Methodist Church in Harlem. He is now pastor of an English-language congregation in the Iglesia Metodista Grace in Manhattan.

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

Bufiles indicate that Rossiter was disapproved for security clearance, following an investigation by another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, because he gave as a reference a person who had been listed as one of the individuals controlling the American Russian Institute, of Hollywood, California. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (116-78934-26; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc., pp. 40, 86)

At the time these studies were first undertaken in 1965, Rossiter announced that former communists would be utilized along with other sources. This procedure was used in preparing the first book in the series, The Roots of American Communism, by Theodore Draper, which was reviewed by the Central Research Section on March 21, 1957. More than a dozen individuals who assisted in the book, The Roots of American Communism, have had, according to Bufiles, communist affiliations at one time or another. (100-391697-400; Monograph, The Fund for the Republic, Inc. p. 86)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: January 16, 1961

FROM : Legat, London (62-240)

SUBJECT: FACE TO FACE WITH AMERICA:
THE STORY OF N.S. KHRUSHCHEV'S
VISIT TO THE U.S.A., September 15-27, 1959
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet 5/31/60.

Attempts have been made in the recent past by this office to obtain this publication without results. [] has been contacted regarding this publication, as well as two independent booksellers in London. From them it has been learned that this book was prepared by 12 Soviet newsmen who accompanied KHRUSHCHOV to the United States and for this work they received the Lenin Literary Prize. The book is scheduled to be printed in English, but because of the present world situation it was felt by the booksellers that there would be very little profit in an English publication, which possibly accounts for the fact that it has not yet appeared on the market.

This matter will be followed and an administrative tickler has been set by this office.

5-1 form to Legat, London, 3-8-61, instructing
disregard request for 2 eds English edition
captioned book. Copies received from other
sources. AMB.

1 copy of book placed in Bureau Library
1 " " retained in Central Research.
AMB

RUC.

2 - Bureau
1 - LondonACM:ec
(3)

REC-14

62-46855-120

16 JAN 24 1961

52 FEB 2 1961

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

b7D

EX-100

1/31/61

Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UNAuthors Dewitt Copp and Marshall Peck

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING	Obtain book for review	Book review not required by this Section or Division
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive Control, Room 1250	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Training & Inspection Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Files & Communications Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Section, Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Nature of Book: BETRAYAL AT THE UN relates to the "suicide" of U. N. diplomat Paul Bang-Jensen. Authors reportedly feel he may have been murdered because of his activity in a plot to induce the defection of a high Soviet diplomat.

FEB 21 1961

FEB 20 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-61515

UNITED

Mer

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 1, 1961

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES"
 BY DWIGHT LOWELL DUMOND
 BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____
 EVANS _____

BACKGROUND:

The proofs of the captioned book were furnished the Bureau by Mr. Edwin Watkins, Associate Director, The University of Michigan Press, after being advised byltr 1-16-61 that because of a long-standing policy it would not be possible for the Director to comment concerning the book. Byltr 1-23-61, Watkins stated he understood the Director's position and asked if the Director had any suggestions concerning individuals and institutions to whose attention the book should be brought. Watkins also indicated he would like to send the Director a complimentary copy of the book upon its publication, scheduled for October, 1961.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER:

The above book was written by Dwight Lowell Dumond, Professor of History of the University of Michigan, and will be published by The University of Michigan Press. Our files contain no derogatory information concerning The University of Michigan Press. Dr. Dumond was born 8-27-95 at Kingston, Ohio, and attended Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, (A. B., 1920), Washington University (M. A., 1928), and the University of Michigan (Ph. D., 1929). He was on the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University, 1929-30, and the University of Michigan since then. He is the author of two other books: "A History of the United States" (1942) and "America In Our Time" (1947).

Dumond was interviewed in early 1952 in a Loyalty of Government Employees case and was cooperative. (121-36282-11) In addition, the Bureau has received copies of Dr. Dumond's addresses and articles in the past and we have had cordial correspondence with him. Bufile #62-102936 reflects that E. Merrill Root, author of "Brain Washing in the High Schools," made a study of 11 textbooks used in high schools in the United States which he claimed were loaded with half-truths and unfair analyses. Root considers the type of indoctrination in these texts to be responsible for the fact that 1/3 of our young men succumbed to the brain-washing done by Russian and Chinese captors during the Korean War. One of these 11 textbooks was Dwight L. Dumond's "History of the United States."

Enclosure sent 2-2-61
 1 - Miss Butler - 7630

ULG:ulg

57 FEB 9 1961

FEB 9 1961

FEB 3 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-44081-4

"THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES"

REVIEW OF THE BOOK:

This book is a history of slavery in the United States from the earliest settlement until 1865; the complete subjection by force of one person to the will of another, recognized and sustained by state law; the subordination of nearly four million Negroes to the status of beasts; the cruelty and injustices; and its effects on the home, education, religion, and politics. It also deals with the contest between slavery and freedom in America which began in the early 18th century and sets forth the efforts of the men and women who dedicated their lives to arresting the spread of slavery.

The author states that "Nothing short of the full power of the government, used to the point of extermination, ever could have restored slavery after July 1862." He concludes that "Had there been no laws, no presidential proclamations, no general orders, every slave would have been free as the armies moved because the owners fled and subjection by force was ended. That is how the slaves became free in such numbers as to impede the progress of the armies. Lincoln's proclamation simply restored the balance of the war's objectives--nationalism and freedom--in the eyes of the world."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information only since we have already told Watkins we could not comment on the contents of the book and since nothing of particular concern to the Bureau is contained therein.

2. That the attached letter, acknowledging Watkins' letter of 1-23-61, be sent.

EJR *RW*
✓ *Wron*

A. H. Belmont

2/8/61

W. A. Branigan

POVL BANG-JENSEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form a review of the book entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." It documents Bang-Jensen's career with the United Nations (UN), his participation in the investigation of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolt and his ultimate dismissal from the UN for refusing to make available a list of witnesses he had interrogated in connection with the UN investigation. The authors are DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, a novelist and reporter, respectively, who are World War II veterans. No derogatory information appears in Bureau files concerning them. Four references appear to the FBI; none of which are derogatory. One reference pertains to an interview with an unidentified FBI man regarding Bang-Jensen's contact with the Bureau in 1958. It appears the authors are using literary license in this instance since there is no record in Bureau files of any contact of the Bureau by the authors regarding Bang-Jensen. Previously, public source information has, however, referred to the fact that Bang-Jensen did contact the Bureau prior to his death. The authors, in general, have concluded that Bang-Jensen may have been murdered because of some knowledge he had of the possible defection of a high Soviet official or officials. No new information regarding this matter appears in the book. Bang-Jensen refused to identify the supposed defectors when interviewed by the Bureau in September, 1958.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

105-61515

① - 62-46855 (Book Reviews - Central Research Section)

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Central Research
1 - Branigan
1 - Aull
WAA:bar (8)

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
167 FEB 13 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-61515

A. H. Belmont -
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

DETAILS:

This memorandum sets forth in summary form results of a review of a book published in January, 1961, by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck entitled "Betrayal at the UN - The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen." Specific references to the FBI are noted, including an alleged interview with an unidentified Agent regarding Bang-Jensen. This appears to be literary license taken by the authors as no record can be located regarding any contact concerning Bang-Jensen.

Background Information and Summary Comments on the Book

"Paul" Bang-Jensen was found dead in New York on Thanksgiving Day, 1959. The death was officially recorded as a suicide by the New York Police Department. There has been, however, considerable agitation and question as to whether Bang-Jensen actually committed suicide or whether his death was in some manner engineered by the Soviets because of his criticism of the handling of the investigation by the UN of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. The book, by authors DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, consists of 275 pages with an additional 50 pages of appendices. The appendices cover various personal documents made available by Bang-Jensen's wife and certain excerpts from the hearings held by the UN which led up to the dismissal of Bang-Jensen for insubordination by the Secretary General of the UN.

In summary, the book reviews Bang-Jensen's participation in the investigation of the Hungarian Revolt, his disagreement with various officials of the UN regarding the preparation of the UN report involving the Hungarian Revolution; his refusal to make available a list of witnesses that he had interviewed regarding Soviet action in connection with the Hungarian Revolution and his ultimate dismissal from the UN. The authors also concluded that because of the dangerous situation in which Bang-Jensen became involved in acting as a go-between for an unidentified Soviet official who planned to defect to the West there is the possibility that he was murdered by Soviet agents and that the murder was made to appear to be a suicide.

A. H. Belmont -
Re: - POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

No tangible information has been produced by the authors to support these conclusions and no new information has been set forth regarding the possible defection of a Soviet official. In this connection it should be noted that Bang-Jensen was interviewed by our New York Office in September, 1958, and at that time refused to divulge the identities of the Soviets who were allegedly interested in defecting. He dismissed questions regarding this matter by stating that they had returned to the Soviet Union.

Bureau File Check Regarding Authors

DeWitt Copp is a novelist and documentary film writer who teaches history at St. Lukes School, New Canaan, Connecticut. His film "The Day Before Tomorrow," produced by Warner Brothers, documented the work of the Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen, Maryland, and won for him a film Media Award for 1960.

Marshall Peck is a former reporter and editor of the European edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" and is now cable editor of the New York edition of the "Herald Tribune." Both Copp and Peck live in Lewisboro, New York, and both are veterans of World War II. No identifiable derogatory information has been found in Bureau files concerning the authors.

References to the FBI

References to the FBI appear in four places in the book by Copp and Peck.

1. On page 20, referring to an interview with the wife of "Paul" Bang-Jensen, a statement appears to the effect that Bang-Jensen told his wife that he had told the FBI about conditions at the UN and that he didn't want to put any thing in writing which his wife was urging him to do at that time. Bang-Jensen did make charges concerning Soviet domination of the UN and his charges were disseminated to interested agencies, including the Internal Security Division of the Department, the Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency and the Civil Service Commission.

A. H. Belmont -
Re: POVL BANG-JENSEN
105-61515

2. On page 251 the authors refer to comments attributed to an unidentified FBI Agent indicating that Bang-Jensen came to the FBI in the Summer of 1958 and that he was interviewed at length. The unidentified FBI man is quoted as stating that he considered Bang-Jensen sane, careful and thorough in what he said but that it involved a matter upon which the FBI could not act. No references can be found in Bureau files indicating that the authors at any time interviewed an Agent or official of the Bureau regarding Bang-Jensen. It should be noted, however, that immediately following his death, press releases by Robert Morris and news articles that appeared concerning Bang-Jensen indicated that he had contacted the Bureau. This fact was also known by his wife. It appears that the authors are utilizing literary license in writing the book to discredit allegations by certain officials of the UN that Bang-Jensen was mentally unstable. These allegations were based on the fact that Bang-Jensen had consulted psychiatrists on several occasions prior to his death.

3. A third reference to the FBI appears on page 254 in the narrative of conversations between the reporter (who represents the authors) and his editor for whom he is allegedly investigating the Bang-Jensen death. He refers to the fact that Bang-Jensen did not talk in specifics until after his suspension from the UN in 1957 and his ultimate dismissal in 1958 by the Secretary General of the UN. This reference again indicates that Bang-Jensen had talked to the FBI and to Robert Morris who was formerly with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and involved speculation as to the identity of the Russian defector or defectors.

4. The fourth reference to the FBI appears on page 260 and is attributed to Arthur McDowell, a friend of Bang-Jensen who is Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Council Against Communist Aggression. McDowell deplores the fact that the jurisdiction of the FBI is limited in dealing with "traitors" at the UN. No derogatory comments appear in the book regarding the Bureau or the Bureau's handling of the Bang-Jensen case.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

See 2-21-61
pm
Memorandum*pm*
TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABM*

DATE: February 9, 1961

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *JS*SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION~~
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Trotter	_____
Evans	_____
W.C. Sullivan	<i>JS</i>
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

Origin and Purpose

The ~~Book Review~~ Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index

PM RSG:lms lms

(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section Policy Folder *125*
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mr. ~~Canner~~ *52*

FEB 15 1961

REC-43

7 FEB 10 1961

*62-46855-122**file 62-46855*
Sms.

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: "Book Review Control Desk Evaluation
Central Research Section"

system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period July 11, 1960, through February 3, 1961, a total of 53 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Thirty books were reviewed and twenty-three were retained for reference purposes. Twenty-six books were received at the Bureau from outside sources, 15 of which were reviewed. Of the 17 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, eight were done by the Central Research Section,

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: "Book Review Control Desk Evaluation
Central Research Section"

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly 'S' or 'J', written in dark ink.

Title of Book BETRAYAL AT THE UN, The Story of Paul Bang-Jensen

Author

DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck

The Devin-Adair Company, New York; January 1961; \$4.50.

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Domestic Intelligence Division

- ☐ Central Research, Room 7627
☒ Espionage, Room 2714
☐ Internal Security, Room 1509
☐ Liaison, Room 7641
☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.
☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527
☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250

Obtain book
for review

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Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

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Identification Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Training & Inspection Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Administrative Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Files & Communications Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Investigative Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Laboratory Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Crime Records Division

☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book:

59 FEB 23 1961

file 62-46855

Reviewed
2-8-61
by J.A. Aull.
Book filed in
Bureau Library

REC-64
EX-112

NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 17 1961

central Research
57

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2/8/61
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alt

Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 17, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

BOOK REVIEWS THE WAR CALLED PEACE
BY HARRY AND BONARO OVERSTREET
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

An advanced copy of captioned book was furnished to the Director as an enclosure to a letter from Harry Overstreet, dated 2/11/61, and was acknowledged by letter dated 2/16/61.

This book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a well-documented, hard-hitting, scholarly treatise on the nature of international communism and the communist man. It is typical of the anticommunist literature prevalent at this time. It points out that the objective of international communism to take over the entire world has not changed. Communists even alter the meaning of terms in their effort to obtain this objective. Thus, there is the term "war" called "peace." The reader is urged to understand the nature of international communism, its goal and its use of force wherever there is a "power vacuum."

Neither the Director nor the FBI is mentioned.

Bufiles reflect a cordial relationship with the authors.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JEK:meh

(10)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Miss Butler
 - 1 - Section tickler
 - 1 - 62-46855
 - 1 - Mr. Keating
- 77*

62-46855
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184 FEB 27 1961

52 MAR 2 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-11457

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-2-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR
CHALLENGE" BY KENYON J. SCUDDER
AND KENNETH S. BEAM
BOOK REVIEW

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND

By letter 2-21-61, Kenyon J. Scudder enclosed a statement to appear in the Spring Catalog of G. P. Putnam's Sons announcing captioned book. Scudder stated that he and co-author, Kenneth S. Beam, would consider it a great honor if the Director would consent to look over the galleys and furnish a statement which could be used on the back of the jacket and in a circular that will go to thousands of people with a special interest in the subject. Subsequently, by letter 2-24-61 Mr. Howard Cady, Editor-in-Chief and Vice President of G. P. Putnam's Sons, reiterated Scudder's request and furnished galleys of the book.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

We have had limited correspondence with Scudder who sent the Director a book "Prisoners Are People" in June, 1956. The Osborne Association, Inc., for whom Scudder acts as Director of Field Services, was founded in 1933 to rehabilitate criminals. Their views have been very extreme upon occasion in the past and they have been critical of prisons, parole and probation in this country.

THE BOOK

"The Twenty Billion Dollar Challenge - A National Program For Delinquency Prevention," according to the authors, "will present a blueprint for community action." The Foreword to the book sets its purposes as: 1. To arouse citizens to their responsibility in the prevention of delinquency in their community; 2. To indicate how they can go about meeting this responsibility through cooperative effort; and 3. To point out the need of effective planning and leadership on every level--community, city, county, state and national--with special emphasis on the last. The book is divided into four parts: Some Causes of Delinquency, How Citizens Take Action, Four Major Objectives, and A National Objective.

1 - Miss Butler (Room 7644)

ULG:kmd

(6)

ENCLOSURE 3-3-61

NOT RECORDED

167 MAR 9 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-61122-4

Jones to DeLoach
RE: "THE TWENTY BILLION
DOLLAR CHALLENGE"

The authors offer usual standard, well-publicized reasons for delinquency and offer the usual methods by which citizens can take action. Nor do the authors' objectives--assisting children and youths, strengthening family life, and improving community conditions, and reaffirming moral values--offer anything new. Possibly the only new approach contained in the book is the authors' conviction that the greatest need in the movement to prevent delinquency, both in this country and overseas, "is a National and International Clearing House, with facilities for research, for collecting and disseminating information on successful methods and programs wherever they are to be found." This would facilitate communication between communities struggling with this problem. The authors conclude, that in spite of our best efforts we will always have some delinquency; however, it is within our power to decide how much.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The book contains two references to the FBI, neither of which are ~~is~~ derogatory. The first, in chapter 9, states "We all respect and admire the trained personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its unhampered achievements." It then goes on to state that crooks, gangsters and criminal syndicates fear the FBI because they know it is free from political domination. The second, in the final chapter, justifies the authors' title by stating "In 1960 both the U. S. Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated that delinquency and crime now costs the taxpayers more than 20 billion dollars each year, and these costs are steadily rising."

CONCLUSION

The book, while well written, contains nothing new. In addition, it is noted that the book will carry a statement in the front by Chief Justice Earl Warren while the requested statement by the Director is to appear on the back of the jacket. Therefore, it is felt that Messrs. Scudder and Cady should be advised that as a matter of long-standing policy the Director must decline to make the requested statement.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letters to Messrs. Scudder and Cady be forwarded.

✓ [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 27, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

IN MANY VOICES--OUR FABULOUS FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS
BY EDWARD HUNTER, PUBLISHED BY NORMAN COLLEGE,
NORMAN PARK, GEORGIA
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book written by Edward Hunter, former editor, foreign correspondent, and author, has been reviewed by Central Research Section. The book presents a comprehensive analysis of the origin, scope, and present influence of the Spanish, German, Italian, Jewish, Slavic, and Asian press in the United States. Altogether, 162 existing periodicals are mentioned. These have been placed on the attached list for indexing as they constitute thumbnail identifications and descriptions of possible future value. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Hunter states that the foreign-language press in America has always exerted immense influence here and abroad as witting or unwitting vehicles for the Americanization of their readers and, in the old countries, as missionaries for the American way of life. He also provides a cogent analysis of the menace posed by U.S. communist newspapers, of which he states, "The only thing American about them is their address."

ANTICOMMUNIST FOREIGN-LANGUAGE EDITORS NOT UTILIZED

For ability to appraise communist strategy, Hunter says the majority of Slavic language editors have few equals, because communism is no academic subject with them, they know the tactics from having seen them used against themselves. They know that liberty must be defended if it is to be preserved. Yet, Hunter writes, rarely is a foreign-language editor invited to community forums where theoreticians gather with social clubs to discuss communism. Consequently, the most important repayment they could give to their new country is denied them, and invaluable material fails to reach the general public as a result.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure A

GLOBAL (10) 1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont

62-46855

1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - 118-4047
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section Ticker
1 - G. L. Oliver

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 1 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

118-4047-81

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont

Re: IN MANY VOICES--OUR FABULOUS FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS

BY EDWARD HUNTER, PUBLISHED BY NORMAN COLLEGE

62-46855

THE COMMUNIST PRESS

Hunter states that the outright communist press is disarmingly small, but must be viewed exactly as Communist Party membership: A small dedicated core remains. These Party organs, he states, have these purposes: propaganda, conspiratorial and operational activity. Hunter uses the congressional testimony of John Lautner, former Bureau informant, to show how the communists exploit foreign-language groups through their newspapers. (p. 161)

MENTION OF THE FBI

The only direct mention of the FBI is the statement: "An FBI operative named Mr. Matt Cvetic, who held high posts in the Red network, exposed its [International Workers Order] innermost secrets." (p. 156)

THE AUTHOR

Referral/Consult

(118-4947; 100-350512-866)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information
2. That the 162 foreign-language U.S. periodicals on the attached list be indexed.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- p. 82 AMERICAN JOURNAL, English-language Arab weekly, 3,300 circulation
- p. 82 AL-HAMM (Guidance), only Arabic daily in the United States, 3,000 circulation
- p. 82 AL-KAVAN, The, English-language Arab weekly, published in Brooklyn, 4,000 circulation
- p. 84 AL-ORIENT (The Orient), weekly Arabic newspaper, Highland Park, Michigan, 3,000 circulation
- p. 84 AL-MIROR (Mirror of the West), Arabic tri-weekly newspaper, New York City

SPANISH

- p. 86 EL DIARIO FLORIDA, (Texas) bilingual Spanish daily, 13,000 circulation
- p. 86 EL HERALDO de SAN ANTONIO, (Texas) bilingual Spanish daily, 12,000 circulation
- p. 86 EL DIARIO LAS AMERICAS (Clary of the Americas), of Miami Springs, Florida, 17,000 circulation, a bilingual Spanish daily
- p. 86 EL DIA (New Mexico) daily, Spanish bilingual newspaper in the English-language, merged in early March, 1960, with the bilingual EL CORPUSCULO de LA LIBERTAD (The Dawn of Liberty)
- p. 86 EL ESPECTADOR (Spectator), a Pomona, California, Spanish bilingual weekly newspaper that began in 1942. Circulation 2,000
- p. 86 EL CAZETTE, (The Gazette), Tampa, Florida, Spanish bilingual weekly newspaper with one page in Italian. Began in 1955. Circulation above 2,000

- p. 51 **LA VERDAD (Truth)**, Corpus Christi, Texas, Spanish bilingual newspaper that began in 1912, and has 4,000 circulation
- p. 51 **LA PRENSA (The Press)**, Spanish bilingual newspaper of San Antonio, Texas, started in 1910; 12,000 circulation
- p. 51 **SUVAL COUNTY PRESS**, San Diego, Texas, small weekly newspaper entirely in English for Spanish Americans
- p. 51 **TAMPA INTERBAY NEWS**, (Florida) small weekly newspaper entirely in English for Spanish Americans
- p. 51 **EL DIARIO**, Spanish daily newspaper in New York City; biggest circulating Spanish daily
- p. 54 **LA TRIBUNA**, Spanish daily newspaper in New York City. Circulation--12,000. First Spanish daily in the U. S. founded 1912
- p. 53 **EL FINANCIER**, San Juan, Puerto Rico, newspaper. New York City publication also until September, 1900
- p. 57 **LA PATRIA (The Nation)**, once published by Jose Martí in New York City to further Cuban independence
- p. 58 **LA UNIÓN**, Spanish-language newspaper, started in 1926. Circulation 15,000 daily, 15,000 Sunday. Believed published in Los Angeles
- p. 58 **EL CONTINENTAL**, Spanish-language newspaper of El Paso, Texas. Began in 1926, 9,000 circulation
- p. 58 **VISION**, Spanish language newsmagazine published in New York City for export. Circulation over 100,000. Portuguese edition, **VISION**, distributes half as many in Brazil.
- p. 58 **AMERICA CLINICA**, Spanish-language monthly journal of medicine mainly for export, published in U. S. A. 1933 circulation, 70,210
- p. 52 **American Exporter's Automotive World**, monthly Spanish bilingual published in U. S. A., mainly for export. 1933 circulation, 22,054

- p. 69 **EL AUTOMOVIL AMERICANO (AMERICAN AUTO)**, monthly Spanish-language publication. Published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1956 circulation, 21,539.
- p. 69 **EL REPORTADOR AMERICANO (American Exporter)**, monthly Spanish-language publication published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1956 circulation, 17,155.
- p. 69 **EL FARMACEUTICO (The Druggist)**, monthly Spanish-language publication, published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1956 circulation, 19,000.
- p. 69 **CUIA (Cuide)**, monthly Spanish-language publication on trade, published in U.S.A. mainly for export. 1956 circulation, 20,049.

GERMAN

- p. 76 The Lutheran Standard, Columbus, Ohio, German-American religious weekly, published since 1948, circulation 148,000. English-language.
- p. 76 The Lutheran, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, German-American religious weekly magazine entirely in English, published since 1918. Circulation, 172,000.
- p. 76 Gospel-Rerald, Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, religious weekly published by Mennonites since 1908. Circulation, 18,000.
- p. 76 THE MENNONITE, Newton, Kansas religious weekly, circulation, 15,000.
- p. 76 UNITED BRETHREN, Huntington, Indiana, religious weekly published by the United Brethren in Christ, circulation, 6,500.
- p. 76 THE WANDERER, St. Paul, Minnesota, National Catholic weekly newspaper, formerly published in German. Circulation 10,000.
- p. 76 TROY FREE PRESS (Troy Free Press), of Troy, N.Y., news bilingual (German) weekly newspaper. Circulation 3,000.
- p. 76 NEW BRAUNSFELS ZEITUNG-CHRONICLE, of New Braunsfels, South Dakota, a bilingual (German) weekly newspaper, dating back to 1952. Circulation 6,000.

- p. 76 **AMERIKANISCHE SCHWEIZER ZEITUNG** (American Swiss Gazette) of New York City, weekly Swiss American newspaper, began in 1868. Circulation 4,600.
- p. 77 **SWISS JOURNAL** (SCHWEIZER-JOURNAL), Swiss American weekly newspaper, started 1916, 2,000 circulation. Prints occasional items in Italian.
- p. 77 **SILBERBUERGISCH-AMERIKANISCHES VOLKSBLATT** (Transylvania-American People's Journal), Swiss American weekly newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, since 1903. Circulation 4,660.
- p. 77 **ROCHESTER ABENDPOST** (Rochester Evening Post) Rochester, N. Y., German-American daily newspaper. Started in 1851. Circulation 13,673.
- p. 78 **ABENDPOST UND MILWAUKEE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG** (Evening Post and Milwaukee German Press) and the **SONNTAGSPOST UND MILWAUKEE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG** (Sunday Post), its Sunday edition, of Chicago, both of which began in 1889, have 27,000 and 30,000 circulation respectively. German-American newspapers.
- p. 78 **DETROITER ABEND-POST** (Detroit Evening Post) German-American tri-weekly newspaper. 5,500 circulation.
- p. 78 **AMERICAN HEROLD UND LINCOLN FREIE PRESSE** (American-Herald and Lincoln Free Press) and its companion **SONNTAGSPOST** (Sunday Post) of Winona, Minn., are German-American newspapers going back to 1873. Circulation 12,606.
- p. 91 **AUFBAU** (Reconstruction), an American weekly, published by the New World Club, Inc., New York City, a German-American Newspaper, founded November 8, 1924. Dr. Manfred George, editor. Circulation: 30,000.

ITALIAN

- p. 85 **IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO** (Italian-American Progress), New York City, founded in 1880. Circulation: 70,000.
- p. 98 **LA NOTIZIA** (News), Italian-American daily newspaper, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1916. Circulation: 37,000.

- p. 92 **IL POPOLO ITALIANO** (Italian People), Italian-American daily newspaper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, founded 1938, circulation: 15,500 daily and Sunday.
- p. 93 **ITALIA** (Italy), Italian-American daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1886. Circulation: 14,500.
- p. 94 **RIVAGIANDO** (Recreation), all-Italian weekly art and literature magazine, founded 1942. Circulation: 15,000. New York City.
- p. 95 **L'EDUNATA DEI REFRAITTARI** (The Call of the 'Refractaires'), all-Italian weekly newspaper, New York City. Founded 1922. Circulation: 8,000.
- p. 96 **L'ITALIA**, all-Italian general newsweekly, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1886.
- p. 97 **SONG OF ITALY TIMES**, Italian bilingual news weekly, put out since 1936 by the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of the Order of Sons of Italy in America. Circulation: 50,000.
- p. 98 **LA TRIBUNA ITALIANA** (Italian Tribune), Italian bilingual news weekly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, founded 1933. Circulation: 20,000.
- p. 98 Italian Tribune, Newark, New Jersey, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1931. Circulation: 20,000.
- p. 98-99 **L'UNIONE** (Union), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1880. Circulation: 15,000.
- p. 99 **LA VOCE DEL POPOLO** (Voice of the People), Detroit, Michigan, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1910, circulation 16,500.
- p. 99 **LA TRIBUNA ITALIANA D'AMERICA**, Detroit, Michigan, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1909, circulation 14,000.
- p. 99 **GAZZETTA DEL MASSACHUSETTS** (Massachusetts Gazette), Boston, Massachusetts, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1886, circulation 14,000.
- p. 99 **LA LIBERA PAROLA** (Free Speech), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual news weekly, founded 1918, circulation 10,000.

- p. 98 SENTINEL PRESS, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Italian bilingual semi-monthly newspaper, founded 1935, 8,000 circulation.
- p. 99 IL CORRIERE DEL POPOLO (People's Messenger), San Francisco, California, Italian bilingual monthly newspaper, 8,000 circulation.
- p. 99 ITALIAN NEWS, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1921, 16,000 circulation.
- p. 99 TEXAS TRIBUNE, Dallas, Texas, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1927, 8,200 circulation.
- p. 99 COLORADO, Denver, Colorado, English-language weekly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1905, 4,000 circulation.
- p. 99 ROME TRIBUNE, Rome, New York, English-language monthly newspaper for Italian Americans, founded 1914.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN

- p. 100 BIEN (The Bee), the only Swedish general news publication, a weekly of San Francisco, California. Circulation: 3,000.
- p. 100 BOSTON OG VED ARNEN (Post And Fireside), weekly newspaper for Norwegian community, Decorah, Iowa. Circulation 16,000. Founded 1874.
- p. 100 NORWEGIAN TIDENDE (Norwegian News), Brooklyn, New York, Norwegian American News weekly, 8,500 circulation.
- p. 101 MINNESOTA POSTER, Minneapolis, Minn. Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1940, 6,000 circulation.
- p. 101 WASHINGTON POSTEN, Seattle, Washington, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1923, circulation above 4,000.
- p. 101 DULUTH SKANDINAV (Duluth Scandinavian), Duluth, Minnesota, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1887, 1,250 circulation.
- p. 101 SUPERIOR TIDENDE (Superior Time), Superior, Wisconsin, Norwegian American news weekly, founded 1888, circulation 100.

- p. 102 SVENSKA AMERIKANISKA TRIBUNEN (Swedish American Tribune), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois. Founded in 1876. Circulation 27,100.
- p. 103 SVCA, Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Worcester, Massachusetts, founded 1897, circulation 31,000.
- p. 102 NORDBLJERNAN (Swedish North Star), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, New York City, founded 1872, circulation 8,000.
- p. 102 NORDEN (The North), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Brooklyn, New York, founded 1896, circulation 2,300.
- p. 102 SVENSKA POSTEN (Swedish Post), Swedish-language weekly newspaper, Seattle, Washington, founded 1886, 3,300 circulation.

CZECH

- p. 103 DENNÍ HLASATEL (Daily Herald), Czech bilingual daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1901, circulation 60,241.
- p. 103 HLASATEL (Herald), Czech bilingual semi-weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1892, circulation 61,045.
- p. 103 NEW YORKSKÉ LISTY (New York News), Czech tri-weekly bilingual newspaper, New York City, founded 1874, circulation 12,250.
- p. 103 LEADER-SVOBODA-NEWS, Czech bilingual weekly newspaper of El Campo, Texas, founded 1885. Circulation 6,000.
- p. 103 VESTNIK (Herald), Czech bilingual weekly newspaper put out by the Slavonic Benevolent Order of Texas, West, Texas. Circulation 33,600.

GREEK

- p. 103 THE ATLANTIS, Greek American daily newspaper, New York City, founded 1894. Reportedly intermarried supporter of the Greek monarchy and leans toward the Republican party in American politics. Circulation: 19,000.

- p. 104 THE NATIONAL HERALD, Greek American daily newspaper, New York City. Circulation 17,000.
- p. 104 KYPIAKA FIKA NGA (Greek Sunday News), Greek bilingual weekly newspaper, Boston, Massachusetts, founded 1950, 2,800 circulation.
- p. 104 THE NEW CALIFORNIA, Greek bilingual weekly newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1907, circulation 3,200.
- p. 104 ELLEENIKOS-ASTER (Greek Star), Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1904, circulation 4,200.
- p. 104 ELLEENIKOS TYPOS (Greek Press), Greek-language weekly newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, founded 1912, circulation 3,500.
- p. 104 ATHENAI (Detroit Athens), Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, Detroit, Michigan, founded 1928, circulation 5,500.
- p. 104 NATIONAL GREEK TRIBUNE, Greek American bilingual weekly newspaper, founded 1922.
- p. 104 HELLENIC CHRONICLE, English-language Greek American weekly, Boston, Massachusetts, circulation 12,500.

JEWISH

- p. 105 HADGAR (The Post), founded in 1921 as a political weekly and bi-weekly publication, published in the Hebrew language. Circulation: 10,000.
- p. 107 FORWARD (Jewish Daily Forward) daily Jewish American newspaper. Circulation 65,000. New York City.
- p. 107 THE YOG-MORGEN JOURNAL (The Day-Jewish Journal), founded in 1914, daily Jewish American newspaper. Circulation 51,000 in New York City. Philadelphia edition, daily Jewish-language daily printed outside New York City, reports 3,000 circulation.
- p. 108 MORGEN FREIHEIT (Morning Freedom), Jewish-language daily newspaper, New York City. Allegedly a communist organ, begun in 1923. Circulation 8,000.

- p. 108 **THE DAY**, Jewish newspaper founded in Philadelphia in 1900. Still survives in combined form.
- p. 109 **WISCONSIN JEWISH CHRONICLE**, the only Jewish weekly newspaper, begun in 1921 in Milwaukee.
- p. 109 **FREIE ARBEITER STIMME** (Free Voice of Labor), a biweekly Jewish American newspaper, started in 1890 as an anarchist paper to compete with a Socialist paper, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, founded the same year by the United Hebrew Trades.

POLISH

- p. 113 **GWIAZDA POLARNA** (Polish Star), Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper started in 1892. Circulation 17,100.
- p. 115 **PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI** (Catholic Leader), New Britain, Connecticut, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded in 1907. Circulation 31,000.
- p. 115 **AMERYKA ECHO** (American Echo), Toledo, Ohio, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1886, circulation 17,000.
- p. 115 **CTAS** (Times), Brooklyn, New York, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1903, circulation 13,500.
- p. 116 **STRAZ** (The Guard), Scranton, Pennsylvania, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1897, circulation 9,500.
- p. 116 **SLOVO POLSKIE** (Polish Word), Utica, New York, Polish American weekly newspaper, founded 1899, circulation 7,300.
- p. 116 **GWIAZDA** (Polish Star), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper, founded 1902, circulation 8,100.
- p. 116 **DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY** (Polish Daily Unity), of Chicago, Illinois, Polish bilingual daily newspaper, begun in 1913, circulation of 35,000 makes it the largest Polish daily, published by the Polish National Alliance.
- p. 116 **RODZA** (Unity), bi-weekly fraternal organ of the Polish National Alliance, Chicago, Illinois. Circulation 160,000. Founded 1891, oldest Polish publication in America.

- p. 116 DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI (Polish Daily News), bilingual Polish daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois. Founded 1890. 21,000 circulation. Published by the Resurrectionist Fathers.
- p. 117 DZIENNIK POLSKI (Polish Daily News), Detroit, Michigan, founded 1904. Circulation 35,000.
- p. 117 KURYER CODZIENNY (Polish Daily Courier), Polish daily newspaper, South Boston, Massachusetts, founded in 1913. Circulation 30,000.
- p. 117 WIADOMOSCI CODZIENNE (Polish Daily News), Cleveland, Ohio, Polish Daily newspaper, started in 1913, 28,000 circulation.
- p. 117 KURYER POLSKI (Polish Courier), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, oldest Polish daily newspaper in America, founded in 1883, circulation 20,000.
- p. 118 GWIAZDA POLARNA (Polar Star), Polish-language weekly newspaper in Wisconsin. Allegedly follows a pro-Marsaw line and was the only one of the Polish-language newspapers, except the outright communist organ, not to criticize Khrushchev during his 1959 tour of the U.S.
- p. 118-119 GLOS LUDOWY (People's Voice), Detroit, Michigan, Polish bilingual weekly newspaper. Allegedly communist. 5,000 circulation, founded 1909.
- p. 118, 119 NOWY SWIAT (Morning World), Polish daily newspaper in New York City, started in 1910, nearly 25,000 circulation. Owned by the Sons of Poland and the Polish Union. Ignace Morawski, editor and general manager.

RUSSIAN

- p. 121 ROSSIYA (Russia), daily Russian American newspaper. Circulation 2,500. Started in 1933.
- p. 122, 123 RUSSEY GOLOS, Russian American Daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1916, circulation 6,000. Allegedly a communist organ.
- p. 122 NASHE VREMIA (Modern Time), Russian American weekly newspaper, founded in 1950, circulation 1,500.

- p. 122 **RUSSKAYA ZHIZN** (Russian Life), Russian American daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, founded 1925.
- p. 123 **NOVAYA ZARIA** (New Dawn), Russian American daily newspaper, begun in 1928, San Francisco, California. Has never recovered from a period of intimacy with the Soviet Consulate.

HUNGARIAN

- p. 134 **SZABADAG** (Liberty), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, Cleveland, Ohio, founded 1891, circulation 22,000.
- p. 136 **AMERIKAI MAGYAR NEMZETI VOICE** (American-Hungarian People's Voice), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, founded in 1901, circulation 21,500.
- p. 135 **WISCONSIN MAGYARSAG** (Wisconsin Hungarians), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, founded in 1924.
- p. 139 **AZ EMBER** (The Man), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, circulation 12,500. Much of whose advertising space deals with transactions with the Soviet Bloc.
- p. 135 **CHICAGO ES KORNYSAG** (Chicago and Vicinity), Hungarian-language daily newspaper, New York City, circulation 12,500, started in 1906.
- p. 135 **SOUTHWEST JOURNAL**, Detroit, Michigan, Hungarian bilingual newspaper, began in 1932, circulation 10,500.
- p. 136 **SZABAD MAGYARSAG** (Free Hungarians), 216 W. 18th St., New York City, Hungarian bilingual newspaper, began in 1956, claiming 8,500 circulation.

FINNISH

- p. 138 **PIIVAAJA** (Pioneer), Fitchburg, Massachusetts, daily Finnish American newspaper began in 1906, circulation 4,200.

- p. 139 **INDUSTRIALISTI** (Industrialist), Duluth, Minn., tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded in 1917, circulation 4,100.
- p. 139 **TYÖTIES-ETEE PAIN** (Workingman-Forward), Superior, Wisconsin, tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper. Founded in 1908, circulation 3,200. Allegedly "Red-tinted."
- p. 139 **AMERIKAN SVENSKTÄN** (American Spirit of Finland), tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1899, 3,000 circulation.
- p. 139 **MINNESOTAN UUTISET** (Minnesota News), New York Mills, Minn., tri-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1917, circulation 7,100.
- p. 139 **NEW YORKIN UUTISET** (Finnish New York News), Brooklyn, New York, semi-weekly Finnish American newspaper, founded 1907, 3,500 circulation.
- p. 139 **TYÖVAEN OSUUSTOIMINTALIIHE** (Cooperative Weekly), Finnish-language weekly, begun in 1930, 5,500 circulation.
- p. 139 **ATTAJA** (Helper), Finnish-language weekly newspaper, Ironwood, Michigan, founded 1908, circulation 1,900.
- p. 139 **NAISETEN VIIRI** (Women's Banner), Finnish-language weekly newspaper, Superior, Wisconsin, founded 1910, circulation 3,200.

CHINESE

- p. 143 **CHINESE WORLD**, San Francisco, California, oldest Chinese paper in the United States, founded 1891, circulation 2,000.
- p. 143 **CHINESE TIMES**, San Francisco, California, biggest West Coast circulating newspaper. Circulation 2,500.
- p. 143 **CHINESE JOURNAL**, New York City, newspaper, begun in 1928, circulation 17,700.
- p. 143 **CHINA TRIBUNE**, Chinese American daily newspaper, boasting 10,000 circulation. Y. Y. Pan, editor.

JAPANESE

- p. 148 PACIFIC CITIZEN, Los Angeles, California, official English-language weekly newspaper of the Japanese American Citizens' League. Circulation 6,500, begun in 1915.
- p. 149 NEW JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWS, Los Angeles, Calif., bilingual daily newspaper, founded 1947, circulation 3,500.
- p. 149 HOKUBEI MAINICHI, Japanese American bilingual daily newspaper of San Francisco, California. Started in 1948, circulation 6,000.
- p. 150 NICHU BAI TIMES (Japanese American Times), San Francisco, Calif., newspaper, begun in 1946. 6,000 circulation. Y. B. Abiko, editor.
- p. 151 KAFU SHINGO, bilingual Japanese American newspaper, Los Angeles, California, started in 1903.
- p. 162 COLORADO TIMES, Japanese daily newspaper, Denver, Colorado, founded in 1914. Circulation 2,000.

CZECH

- p. 177 AMERIKAI MAGYAR SZO (Hungarian-American Word), New York weekly begun in 1952, claims 3,000 circulation. Four staff officers took Fifth Amendment when asked if they were CP members by HCUA in 1957.
- p. 176, 179 LAISVE (Freedom), Richmond Hill, New York, semi-weekly newspaper, started in 1911, claims 5,100 circulation. Other Lithuanian papers have exposed its whitewashing of communist excesses. Roy Mizera, editor.
- p. 179 NAUJLIMAS (Lithuanian Daily News), Chicago, Illinois, daily newspaper started in 1943, circulation 44,250.
- p. 51 THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY, magazine
- p. 51 SVOBODA (Liberty), daily newspaper of Jersey City, New Jersey, 20,000 circulation.

- p. 51 AMERYKA (America), daily newspaper of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 10,000 circulation.
- p. 52 NOWY SWIAT (Morning World), Polish daily newspaper of 24,000 circulation in New York City, Ignace Gorawski, editor.
- p. 23 NOVY SVET (New World) Russian language newspaper, New York.
- p. 24, 131, 124-130 NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO (New Russian Word), daily Russian American newspaper. Mark E. Weinmann, editor. Circulation 23,250. Nancy Eisenstadt, aka Argus, feature writer. (p. 129)
- p. 34 GAZETTE VAN DETROIT (Detroit Gazette), weekly Flemish periodical with 5,000 circulation.
- p. 34 Y DRYCH, Monthly Welsh publication, published in Utica, N.Y., with 3,750 circulation.
- p. 43 EL DIARIO de NUEVA YORK (New York Spanish Daily), 60,000 circulation.
- p. 48 THE COPPER COUNTY NEWS, Anglo-Finnish weekly in English, Calumet, Michigan, 3,000 circulation.
- p. 49 AMERICAN SANOMAT (Finnish American News), Finnish weekly, Calumet, Michigan, 5,000 circulation.
- p. 49 A. STRIRANSKI SRBOBRAN (American Srbobran), semi-weekly organ of the Serb National Federation, with 12,000 circulation in both Serbian and English editions.
- p. 49, 71, 78 NEW YORKER STAATS-ZEITUNG UND HEROLD (New York State Journal and Herald), established December 24, 1824. German-language daily in New York City. Dr. Ludwig Oberndorf, managing editor. Circulation 21,000 daily.

Mr. Malone

Attn: Mr. Edwards

3/1/61

H. L. Sloan

"COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE"
BY PAUL B. WESTON
BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, sent a complimentary copy of "Combat Shooting for Police" to the Director, which was acknowledged in 1/27/61, and pursuant to your instructions has been reviewed by the writer.

The author of this book, Paul B. Weston, with whom I have been acquainted for several years is a retired Deputy Chief Inspector, New York City Police Department and has long been associated with Firearms Competitions and Police Training. This book is dedicated to former Special Agent James E. Ames, who brought to the author's attention, the Bureau's practical firearms training early in his career.

The book gives an excellent presentation of fundamental and advanced firearms training procedures and is replete with favorable references to the FBI, one of which is quoted as follows:

"J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI have performed many wonders in the field of national defense, crime control, and cooperation with local officers, but in the field of personal safety for each and every police officer in the United States the adoption of the Practical Police Course and its associated training program is one of the many wonders in police training. In a few short years, the police forces of the nation have been changed from a target-oriented group of men to a combat-oriented group of officers ready to protect themselves and cause havoc among their underworld opponents."

Chapter III is an excellent article on mental conditioning when law enforcement officers are confronted at gun point by a subject. We are placing stress on this matter in our Agent's training and it is a good adjunct to practical firearms training.

- 1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
(Publications Desk - Central Research Section)
- ① - Bureau file 62-46855
- 1 - Crime Records (Attn. Mr. Jones)
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 9 1961

HLS:ejw

(7) 31 MAR 20 1961

EX-107
MAR 17 1961
VIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-5

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: "COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE"
BY PAUL B. WESTON
BOOK REVIEW

The policies of the Bureau and those advocated by the author do not differ on training procedures or equipment except in the matter of "Cutaway Trigger Guards" (Page 126) and Weston does point out some of the inherent dangers of carrying such a revolver.

The February, 1961, issue of "The American Rifleman," official publication of the National Rifle Association, contains a very favorable review and states "Every Law Enforcement Officer and all Law Enforcement Agencies have a definite responsibility to the public to be adequately trained in the use of firearms that are tools of their professions. This book will materially assist in the attainment of that goal.

ACTION:

(1) This memorandum and reviewed book be forwarded to the Publications Desk - Central Research Section.

(2) That 5 copies of this book be obtained for the library at the FBI Academy.

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: March 7, 1961

FROM : *UB* Legat, London (62-253)

SUBJECT: NEW BIOGRAPHY OF
VZADIMIR ILYICH LENIN
BOOK REVIEWS

ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH

Remylet 5-20-60.

Since submission of relet, periodic contacts have been made with foreign book dealers and sources [redacted] to determine if the above book has been published in English. No such publication has been received in the English language; however, and during the last contact with foreign book dealers it was determined that they did not have in stock a biography of LENIN published in 1955 by Lawrence and Wishart Ltd, London. From records available in this office it could not be determined if this book has previously been furnished to the Bureau and because the cost of the biography was nominal (\$1.00), it is being furnished the Bureau at this time.

b7D

Periodic checks will be made to see if the new biography is available in English.

RUC
3 - Bureau (Enc.)
1 - London (62-253)
ACM:MAH
(4)

*Encl (book) detached + retained
in CRS. 3-15-61
A.M.B.*

REC-95

62-46855

-124

12 MAR 15 1961

1 ENCLOSURE

50 MAR 21 1961

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: March 21, 1961

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: ~~THE PROFILE OF COMMUNISM--A FACT-BY-FACT PRIMER~~
~~PREPARED BY THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF~~
~~B'NAI B'RITH~~
 BOOK REVIEW- (62-46855)
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned paperback book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is a revision of a pamphlet, "Primer On Communism," which was prepared by B'nai B'rith in 1951.

The 119-page book is an unusually good, brief, and hard-hitting, primer. It is in question-and-answer form, analyzing the entire system of world communism. Matter-of-fact statements are given in answer to the questions posed, e.g., "What is the communist world peace movement?"--and a bibliography is set out at the end of each chapter for other and more interpretive reading. The inexpensive book commendably serves the purpose announced in the foreword, "...to fend off, on the one hand, the attempts of opportunists, demagogues and bigots to exploit fears based on ignorance, and, on the other hand, the siren songs of the communist appeals on the international scene."

The factual content of the primer appears to be very good with two exceptions. One, with obvious reference to the Judith Coplon case, states, "Among the political data acquired by Soviet espionage agents were the espionage files of the Justice Department..." (p. 64) Such a statement is too broad and open to misinterpretation. Another attributes to the FBI a March, 1960, estimate of the strength of the Communist Party, USA, as "approximately 10,000." (p. 26) No public statements on the size of the Communist Party, USA, have been issued by the Bureau since 1957, at which time the membership was placed at 17,000. There

GLO:meh
 (9)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - 100-530 (B'nai B'rith)
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - G. L. Oliver

REC- 67

EX- 110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/30/81 BY SP6bsa/mh

17 MAR 27 1961

66 MAR 29 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-530

Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont
Re: The Profile of Communism

are no other references to the Director or the FBI. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

B'nai B'rith:

Bureau files indicate B'nai B'rith is a legitimate Jewish fraternal organization. (100-530)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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over

Ar

[Signature]

Mr. A. H. Belmont

March 21, 1961

W. C. Sullivan

Book Review

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The basic theme of captioned book is that there has been a steady decline in liberal values in the United States since our Nation was founded. The author traces this decline historically from before the American Revolution down to the present time, and, in the process, is critical of the Director and the Bureau.

On page 239, the author charges that the General Intelligence Division of the FBI, relying on radical literature as decisive evidence of subversive beliefs, made illegal arrests during the Palmer Raids. On page 252, Ekirch claims that the Bureau's investigations under the White Slave Traffic Act were, in effect, "legalized snooping." The source cited by the author for both of these claims is the highly distorted book, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Max Lowenthal.

While conceding that "it was in no sense desirable" that communists should be employed in sensitive or important positions in government, Ekirch claims that the solution adopted was neither liberal nor legally defensible under traditional American values or constitutional law (p. 328). He also accuses the Director of overestimating the threat posed by the Communist Party, USA (pp. 338-339), criticizes the prosecution of Party leaders under the Smith Act (pp. 340-342), and claims that the FBI's role in the loyalty-security program aroused fears that the United States "was coming under the sway of a Federal police force" (p. 345).

The author points out that liberalism is not a well-defined political or economic system but rather an attitude in favor of limited representative government and the widest possible freedom of the individual in all phases of his activity. Since the 18th century was the classic age of liberalism, in a sense, liberalism and colonial America grew up together. Political liberty in the

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
JFC:lgh

1 - A. M. Butler
1 - 62-46855
1 - Section tickler

1 - J. F. Condon

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128 APR 3 1961

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Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.

colonies was closely tied to local government; religious liberty flourished; and the availability of land and economic opportunity gave rise to a natural faith in a free economy. The Declaration of Independence explicitly set forth the liberal political philosophy of the American Revolution which found practical expression in the constitutions of the individual states which specified the personal and property rights of the individual and limited the powers of the Government.

The first half of the 19th century was a period of great contrast. While considerable progress was made toward democratic progress and reform, there were, at the same time, frequent mob attacks on Catholics and immigrants; the Indians were uprooted in the West; and slavery still prevailed in the South. At the same time, the powers of the Federal Government were steadily broadened, and the Supreme Court repeatedly defended Federal over state power. By the middle of the 19th century, slavery stood out as the most direct challenge to American liberalism, and sporadic violence over this issue, in both the North and the South, finally erupted into the Civil War.

There were widespread violations of civil liberties during the Civil War. President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus; censorship of the press was instituted; and military conscription was practiced on an extensive scale for the first time in our history. Following the war, the North governed the defeated South like a conquered province; the Negro, although emancipated, was still not given the right to vote; and the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), dedicated to violence and intimidation, emerged in the South. Since the Civil War had established the primacy of the Federal over state government, the trend subsequently has been toward an increased centralization of the powers of government and a weakening of liberalism and individualism. By the 1890's, the concept of a noninterventionist government had been completely discredited. Antitrust and other regulatory measures controlling business were adopted, and the Supreme Court asserted exclusive Federal control over interstate commerce.

Measures adopted during World War I further weakened the liberal tradition. Military conscription made no provision for conscientious objectors. Laws against espionage and sedition suppressed dissent. State criminal syndicalist statutes were enacted, and censorship of the press was common. More and more, the duties rather than the rights of the individual were stressed.

Memo Sullivan to Belmont

Re: THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM
BY ARTHUR A. EKIRCH, JR.

The period following World War I is described as a period of "hysteria." Conscientious objectors, pacifists, and political prisoners were kept in jail rather than amnestied. Five legally elected socialist assemblymen were denied their seats in New York State. Over 700 aliens were deported because of their political beliefs, and over 4,000 persons were arrested during the Palmer Raids. There was a revival of the KKK; our traditional immigration policy was reversed; and legislation to insure conformity in morals (e.g., prohibition, state censorship laws) was enacted. For the first time in our history, the suppression of freedom enjoyed almost nationwide government support on the local, state, and national levels.

During the administration of President Hoover, the power of the state and local governments was gradually taken over by Washington and, after the New Deal of President Roosevelt, the concept of a planned economy gained even greater acceptance. With the notable exception of the evacuation and detention of the Japanese on the west coast, the author finds few violations of civil liberties during World War II. He stresses, however, the tremendous expansion of the powers of the Federal Government. Following World War II, the tensions of the cold war and the Korean War led to a further decline in liberalism. We now have peacetime conscription; the armed forces have assumed greater power in all branches of the Government; and foreign trade has degenerated into economic warfare. The Government's monopoly over nuclear power has subordinated free enterprise to the interests of the state. Fearful of offending minority groups, the press, radio, and the motion-picture and television industries censor potentially controversial material.

Bureau files reflect that an article in the December 19, 1960, issue of "Neues Deutschland," a publication of the Communist Party of East Germany, set forth that Ekirch was one of a group of 30 American professors who urged diplomatic recognition of East Germany and Communist China. In 1943, an individual who may be identical with Ekirch was the subject of a Selective Service investigation in New York City because he claimed to be a conscientious objector. In 1952, Arthur Ekirch of Alexandria, Virginia, who may possibly be identical with the subject, was a subscriber to Alternative, publication of the Committee for Non-Violent Revolution. Alternative claims that its goal is to fight "against war, capitalism, and totalitarianism." (25-181769;14-2771;100-72924-905)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memo

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 3-21-61

FROM : LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (64-293)

ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA
PROPOSED BOOK BY
ALBERTO DANIEL FALERONI
BOOK REVIEWS

INFORMATION CONCERNING
ReRiolet 12/29/60.

On March 8, 1961, [] advised that he is acquainted generally with the background of FALERONI over the past several years.

[] declared that while he has no specific adverse information concerning FALERONI as to subversive type activity, he has received a definite impression that FALERONI is an individual who is an opportunist in tendency and in informant's opinion would not be above capitalizing or trading upon his contacts or acquaintances. For this reason, informant said he would advise that considerable circumspection be followed in any dealings with FALERONI.

With regard to the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", he has received no information of any book or other publication under that title having been written by FALERONI.

On March 9 and 10, 1961, inquiry was made in several of the larger bookstores in Buenos Aires by Legat in an unsuccessful endeavor to locate a copy of the book, "BLOOD AND FIRE IN CUBA", or any other recent writing of FALERONI under a similar title. Information was developed that no book under this title had been published in Argentina insofar as was known by book store employees.

[] was instructed to remain alert for the appearance of any writings by FALERONI, including a book under the above or a similar title.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that extreme caution be exercised by the Bureau in handling any future contact by FALERONI.

UACB by 3/31/61, no additional investigation is being conducted in this matter. One copy of this letter is enclosed for the information of Legat, Mexico City.

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Mexico City)
- 2 - Rio de Janeiro (1 - 64-293)

63 APR 6 1961
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file 62-46855

62-46855-126
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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April 19, 1961

62-46855-127

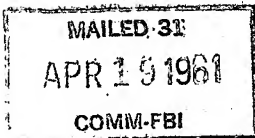
PERSONAL

Miss Ann M. Otto
Publicity Department
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
333 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Miss Otto:

I have received your letter of April 13, 1961, and it was indeed kind of you to send me a copy of "The Purveyor: The Shocking Story of Today's Illicit Liquor Empire." I found the manuscript interesting and am looking forward to reading the finished book. Thank you for your thoughtfulness on this occasion.

APR 19 10 26 AM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Tolson

NOTE: The galley proofs of this book were sent to Mr. Tolson by Mr. Walter I. Bradbury of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., on 12-5-60, which was cordially acknowledged by Mr. Tolson on 12-12-60. A review of the galley proofs was made by Jones to DeLoach Memo dated 12-21-60, which reflected the book purports to convey to the reader the intricate setup needed in the operation of the illicit liquor business, and is told as the story of one Angelo Pavane relating his experiences during the 1920's to 1960 while engaged in illicit narcotics and liquor operations in various States. There are a few minor references to the FBI in the book, primarily regarding FBI Identification Numbers in the footnotes, none of which are derogatory in nature. Angelo Pavane, Ann M. Otto, and the author, John Starr, were not identifiable in Bufiles. (62-46855) Miss Otto also furnished a copy of this book to Mr. Tolson on the same date--see Mr. Tolson's letter to Miss Otto dated 4-19-61.

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

PI.R:bar (6)



HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC. • PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Trade Department

April 13, 1961

GENERAL BOOKS
TEXTBOOKS
MAGAZINES
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

BOOK Reviews

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of ~~THE~~ PURVEYOR: The Shocking Story of Today's Illicit Liquor Empire by John Starr, to be published May 8th.

We know that Mr. Walter I. Bradbury sent you the original manuscript and we thought you would be interested in seeing the finished copy of the book.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Otto

AMO/lisa
Enclosure

EX 100

Ann M. Otto
Publicity Department

REC- 87

62-46855-127

25 APR 24 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Mr. A. R. Belmont

April 21, 1961

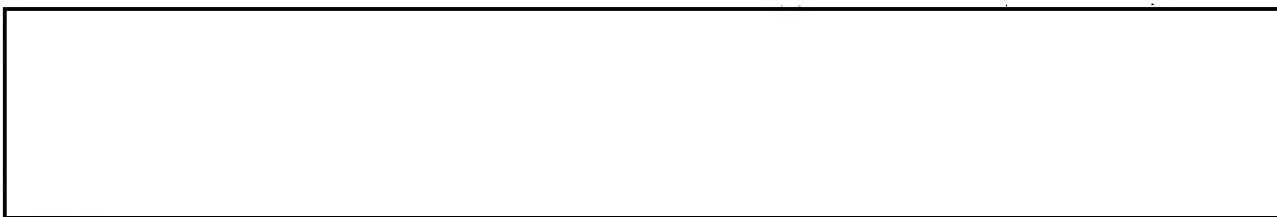
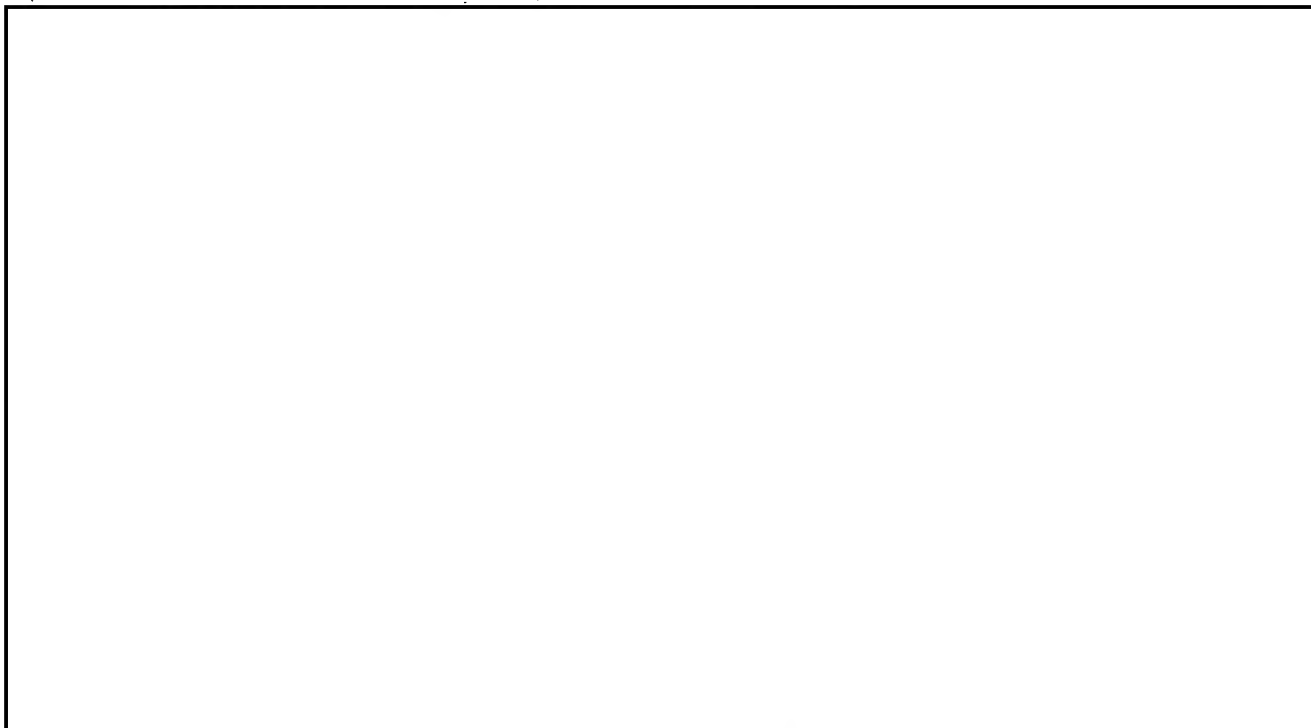
Mr. H. J. Baumgardner

"THE BLACK MUSLIMS IN AMERICA"

BY G. ERIC LINCOLN

DEBATE REVIEW

(INTERNAL SECURITY)



62-46855

25-330971 (RM)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. McGowan (Racial Matters)
- 1 - Central Research (Miss Butler, Rm 7640)
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rampton

62-46855-
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149 MAY 2 1961

ORIGINAL FILE IN 25-330971

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

In August, 1958, Lincoln advised the Atlanta Office that he planned to do research on the NOI and prepare a paper dealing with the organization from a philosophical standpoint to attempt to form conclusions as to the reasons for persons participating in the NOI. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On March 28, 1961, Lincoln advised that his book would be published by Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, and would be released April 19, 1961. He said he interviewed Elijah Muhammad, National Leader, Malcolm Little, Minister of the New York Temple, and other NOI officials for material in addition to attending NOI meetings in several cities and reading everything he could find regarding the NOI. He also mentioned that he feared for his personal safety when certain NOI officials read the book.

On April 7, 1961, Lincoln furnished the Atlanta Office a letter received from Chicago from "Miss Thelma X" which he interpreted as a threat and possible violation of the Extortion Statute. (NOI members frequently use the letter X in place of their last names) The Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District of Georgia, declined prosecution. The matter is currently being presented to the United States Attorney at Chicago.

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

The NOI is an all-Negro, violently antiwhite, fanatical group which has been under investigation for the past several years to determine if its activities bring it within the purview of Executive Order 10450 or in violation of any other Federal statutes. There are presently 35 field offices conducting investigations and submitting semiannual reports on this organization.

THE BOOK

"The Black Muslims in America" according to the author presents a partial perspective of the dark and serious problems of racial tension and calls for more studies about the "voiceless

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

people" who want to be heard in the councils of the world. In the preface, the author explains that he became interested in this study in the Autumn of 1956 while teaching courses in religion and philosophy at Clark College. At this time he read an appraisal of Christianity in a term paper submitted by a senior student which indicated the Christian religion is incompatible with the Negro's aspirations for dignity and equality in America and that Islam offers the answer to these desires.

The book, which originated out of a doctoral dissertation prepared by the author in the Graduate School of Boston University, is divided into nine chapters and a section containing documentation or notes. It gives a rather detailed history of the origin of the cult and closely examines the background and rationale of the movement. Considerable portions of this 276 page book are devoted to a philosophical, sociological study of the racial tensions which, in the author's opinion, foster the development of the NOI and other Negro supremacy groups. Much of the material appears to have been obtained from the Negro press coverage of the NOI and its leaders, including the regular newspaper column of Elijah Muhammad. The author apparently interviewed Muhammad, Malcolm Little and others connected with the NOI, however, nothing new appears in the book which could not be obtained from public source material. This use of press material by the author has resulted in exaggeration of many facets of the NOI, such as membership, economic growth, organizational efficacy, etc., due to the inherent exaggeration of the Negro press when covering NOI activities. The book tends to be sympathetic to the NOI when dealing with the racial tensions which spawn such movements. However, the author states America must confront the issue of racism and discrimination with determination and then there will be no need for the "Black Muslims" and America will be a better place for all.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

MENTION OF THE FBI

The book makes a dozen references to the FBI.

References range from an allegation by Malcolm Little that "no fewer than fifteen FBI Agents are regularly assigned to cover his New York Temple alone" to Muhammad's complaint that the FBI could readily catch "all the lynchers and school-bombers in the South" with a fraction of the Agents assigned to cover his personal movements. Many of the references pertain to FBI watchfulness and close surveillance of the organization, however, these references are similar to statements of this variety made in other publications concerning the NOI.

CONCLUSION

The book, while well written, contains nothing new concerning the NOI. It evaluates the NOI from a philosophical, religious and sociological standpoint and makes no attempt to suggest cures outside these areas of interest. It plays down the obvious financial gouging the rank and file receive from NOI leaders while tending to lend validity to the trend of the cult toward orthodoxy. Although the author believes the cult is extremist, bordering on open rebellion, he makes no suggestions that NOI leaders advocate overthrowing the government and says that the movement can be stopped and should be if it seriously threatens the peace and security of the Nation.

See next page for recommendations.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: "The Black Muslims in America"
By C. Eric Lincoln
62-46855

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For information.
2. That the underlined names in the Index (Pages 270-276) be indexed.
3. If you approve, this memorandum and book should be sent to the Records Branch for appropriate action. The book is being retained in Room 7638 pending approval of this action.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	
Boardman	
Belmont	
Mohr	
DeLoach	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-8-61

FROM : J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: AUBREY WILLIS, AUTHOR
 "OUR GREATEST ENEMY - BEVERAGED ALCOHOL"
 EXPOSITION PRESS INCORPORATED
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

By letter dated 4-20-61, copy attached, I. L. Gurney, Division of Parole, State of New York, Port Kent, New York, requested information concerning the accuracy of statements made by captioned author in his book. He referred to the following two statements allegedly appearing on pages 15 and 23 respectively, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Report for 1956 outlines that 59.47 per cent of all 1956 crimes could be charged to alcohol" and "The F. B. I. tells us that our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounts to \$20,000,000,000 per year." Gurney also requested any information the Bureau has with regards to the effect alcohol has on crimes, criminals and parole. An appropriate reply was sent to Gurney, a copy of which is attached.

OBSERVATIONS:

BOOK REVIEW

The book has been reviewed by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section and was found to be replete with gross statistical misinterpretations, abuses and falsehoods. Willis, an admitted ex-alcoholic and speaker for the Southern Baptist Convention, has an ax to grind and misused FBI statistics and attributed erroneous statements to us to help make his case against alcohol. We did not say any portion of crime could be attributed to alcohol, as Willis states. He took arrest figures for liquor laws, driving while intoxicated, disorderly conduct and drunkenness from Uniform Crime Reports - 1956 and stated since these arrests represented 59.4% of all arrests, alcohol was responsible for 59.4% of all the crime in the United States in 1956. This is ridiculous. Arrest figures for 1956 were obtained from 1,551 cities over 2,500 representing a total population of 41,219,052. This population represented less than 1/3 of the total United States population and while arrests are a partial measure of the crime problem they do not measure the total crime count since not all crimes are cleared by arrest. Also, we never said our crime bill for those crimes brought about by alcohol amounted to 20 billion dollars per year. This was the estimated total cost of all crime in the United States and Willis used the figure falsely in an attempt to make his case against alcohol.

Enclosures

NOT RECORDED

126 MAY 15 1961

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62 MAY 17 1961 X211

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-45084-5

J. J. Daunt to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum

ACTION:

(1) If you approve there is attached a letter to the publisher, Exposition Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, pointing out the inaccuracy. No letter is being sent to the author since his whereabouts are unknown and there is no information in Bureau files pertaining to him.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

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May 15, 1961

THE UNCERTAIN TRUMPET

Title of Book

General Maxwell D. Taylor

Author

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division☒ Domestic Intelligence Division☐ Central Research, Room 7627☒ Espionage, Room 2714☐ Internal Security, Room 1509☐ Liaison, Room 7641☒ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book: See attached article.

central Research

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

133 MAY 24 1961

file 62-46855

ORIGINAL FILED IN 116-69759-6

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

VPS

MAY 26 1961



Gen. Taylor's New Book Is Must Reading

By RICHARD STARNES

IN the serpentine coils of the Soviet espionage apparatus there is, in a manner of speaking, a new best seller.

The book, which created only the smallest of ripples when it was published in the United States in January of last year, is Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's "The Uncertain Trumpet" (Harper and Brothers).

The new interest in the book stems, of course, from Gen. Taylor's recent appointment to the task of picking up the pieces of the American disaster in Cuba. Gen. Taylor's influence on the future course of American arms will be profound, and "The Uncertain Trumpet" is a working blueprint of the man's military thinking.

AFTER HE LEFT

It was written after Max Taylor left the Army in 1959. Quoting oneself on the column dodge is usually considered to indicate that the golden years are coming on apace, but in a piece published in January, 1960, I wrote:

"At the conclusion of his tour (as Army Chief of Staff) in the Pentagon he left the Army a disillusioned and deeply troubled man. He was 57-years-old, in vigorous good health, presumably only just approaching the peak of his intellectual powers.

"Why did he quit? Why does a man of proven courage and ability turn in his uniform?"

That was long before Cuba and Laos, of course, but essentially the reason Gen. Taylor so abruptly ended a distinguished military career was his sure knowledge that the United States was in no position to fight limited wars (such as we are confronted with and apparently unable to fight in Southeast Asia today).

HIS FEELING

He felt, if my reading of "The Uncertain Trumpet" is correct, that American planning was hypnotized into paralysis by the doctrine of massive atomic retaliation, that built-in weakness in the joint Chiefs of Staff system have left our strategy planning to budget-conscious civilian amateurs.

But what of Gen. Taylor's

view of the military future? There are many elements in it, of course, but basic to his whole philosophy is blunt rejection of the assumption that the free world cannot fight a non-atomic war with the Soviet bloc.

"Why," he wrote, "has the United States made no determined effort to develop conventional forces comparable to those of the USSR? For one thing, we have accustomed ourselves to saying, and perhaps to believing, that we are hopelessly outnumbered by the communist bloc. This statement as a generalization is simply not true."

Gen. Taylor's considered estimate, which is too long to repeat here, arrives at the conclusion that the free world's available manpower totals 156.9 millions against the communist bloc's 145.4.

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

the Washington Post and _____
Times Herald _____
the Washington Daily News 29
the Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 5/12-61

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-

Mr. A. H. Belmont

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

"AMERICAN COMMISSAR"

BY SANDOR VOROS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHILTON COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

May 18, 1961

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Fox

Captioned book was reviewed to evaluate the past activities of the Communist Party (CP), USA, enumerated in the book and to determine if the Bureau was mentioned. The book does not mention the Bureau or its contacts with the author.

Sandor Voros' autobiography corroborates the testimony of many an ex-communist: that the Utopian dream of universal brotherhood turns into a nightmare reality of the police state.

Born 61 years ago in Hungary, Voros immigrated to the United States at the age of 21. Working in sweatshops as a furrier in New York City, he gradually earned up to \$100 a week. He sympathized with the anti-Northy Movement in Hungary which brought him into touch with the communists who were running it. In 1929 he was made manager of "Uj Elore," a Hungarian communist daily published in New York. As a card-carrying member, Voros participated in CP activities until his transfer to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in December, 1929.

For the next nine months Voros edited the Hungarian Canadian Worker in Hamilton and became the leader of the Canadian Hungarian Movement in this city. Upon his return to New York City in September, 1930, Voros became active among the unemployed. When "Uj Elore" moved its office to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1931, Voros moved with it. He became head of the Ohio Bureau of the "Daily Worker" and for the next six years as a CP member in Ohio participated in hunger marches and with the unemployed against the strikebreakers.

In 1937 Voros left the United States to fight with the Loyalists in Spain. Voros had some prior experience: he had participated in the October, 1918, Revolution in Hungary. He became chief of the Anglo-American Section of the Historical Commission of the International Brigades and was later made Chief of the Commissariat of the XV Brigade. After the Loyalists were defeated, Voros returned to the United States in December, 1938.

100-358290

1 - 62-46855 (Book Reviews)

FFF:bgc/kno (11)

NOT RECORDED

150 MAY 25 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: "AMERICAN COMMISSAR"
100-358290

Voros soon became disillusioned with communism when Russia refused asylum to the ex-Loyalists who could not return to their own countries. He became more disillusioned when Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet pact in August, 1939. It was not long thereafter that Voros called it "quits."

OBSERVATIONS:

Voros, under his true name Alexander Wrought, was the subject of a security investigation because of his CP activities. He was first interviewed by Bureau Agents in March, 1950, and has been recontacted on numerous occasions since. He has cooperated by furnishing information concerning his activities and the activities of others in the CP but has so far refused to testify against his former acquaintances. A copy of a manuscript entitled "To Spain and Back" by Sandor Voros was reviewed by the Bureau in June, 1950, which manuscript was substantially the same as Voros' current book "American Commissar."

In the epilogue of the book Voros seems a little bitter when he writes, "The Communist Party which I quit over 20 years ago has by now all but disintegrated. Yet, I and my fellow former rebels have been degraded to second-class citizens, denied even the right of serving our country in the capacities we are best fitted for..." (How is Voros able to say that the Party has now all but disintegrated if he had, in fact, severed his relationship with the Party over 20 years ago? He has been requested to serve his adopted country by testifying against some former CP acquaintances but he has refused.)

It appears that Voros is disappointed, so he says, because the United States has not called upon him, because of his experience, to fight totalitarianism. He feels the United States needs ideological weapons and trained men to use them - experts that are plentiful among former communists.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Assistant Director DeLoach consider calling attention to the publication of "American Commissar" to his contacts on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in the event the committees desire to subpoena Sandor Voros to testify before one of the committees.

1961

Title of Book AMERICAN COMMISSARAuthor SANDOR VOROS (True name Alexander Wrought; Bufile 100-358290)Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division☐ Domestic Intelligence Division☐ Central Research, Room 7627☐ Espionage, Room 2714☒ Internal Security, Room 1509☐ Liaison, Room 7641☐ Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527☐ Subversive Control, Room 1250☐ Identification Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Training & Inspection Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Administrative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Files & Communications Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Investigative Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Laboratory Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____☐ Crime Records Division☐ _____ Section, Room _____

Nature of Book:

Book attached

Please return book to Central Research.

62 JUN 6 1961

file 62-46855-

Book Review
writeup prepared 5/16/61

REC-37

62-46855-728

EX-102

NOT RECORDED

5 JUN 1 1961

Book detached
& placed in
Bureau Library
5-31-61Central
Research

ST
DIRECTOR, FBI

5-5-61

LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (64-350)

ATTENTION: CENTRAL
RESEARCH SECTION

"PELIGRO ROJO EN EL URUGUAY"
(The Red Menace in Uruguay)
by BENITO NARDONE
FORNIGN MISCELLANEOUS

ReRiolet 3/29/61.

Book Reviews

On 4/13/61 [redacted] informed he has received no additional information concerning publication of the captioned book; however, he noted that the March 20, 1961, issue of the Spanish language edition of "ELITE" magazine, pages 18-23, inclusive, carried an article entitled "LA CONSPIRACION ROJA" ("The Red Conspiracy") written by BENITO NARDONE. This article, which was made available [redacted] is enclosed herewith as a matter of possible interest to the Central Research Section. b7D

Informant said that in the event he develops additional information concerning publication of a book by NARDONE, as set forth in relet, he will immediately advise Legat.

C

- 3 - Bureau (Inclosure)
2 - Rio de Janeiro (1 - 64-350)
[redacted]

JEG:LM
(5)

62-46555-
NOT RECORDED

133 MAY 12 1961

58 JUN 2 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

W. C. Sullivan

FROM :

W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT:

GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file: 65-66266)

MORRIS COHEN; LONA COHEN
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file: 100-406659)

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

Class. & Ext. By SP-1 GSK/vm
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
Date of Review 4/7/81
5/10/81

DERIVED FROM:
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL 7/61

SYNOPSIS:

This memo is prepared to review a book entitled "Spy Ring, The Full Story of the Naval Secrets Case," written by John Bulloch and Henry Miller, which will be published in England. b6 b7C

On 5/9/61, [] advised the Bureau that one of his clients, the Athenian Press, New York City, had sent the above-captioned book to him to read for libel. He stated the book includes severe criticism of the FBI and [] inquired if he could send the book to the Bureau. [] was told that, under the circumstances, it was not felt the Bureau should inject itself into this matter. The Legal Attache, London, was instructed to attempt to discreetly obtain the manuscript of this book. Legat, London, obtained book and forwarded same. Legat also suggested the Bureau furnish a statement to London for use of Embassy press officer in answering any inquiries.

Review of book shows it is full of inaccuracies, false statements, and attempts to attribute to the FBI blame for the Lonsdale-Cohen case, since the FBI had been unable to locate the Cohens. This book has so many inaccuracies, misstatements of known facts, speculation and outright lies that it is not believed we should attempt to dignify it by offering any information in response to inquiries. Detailed review of the book is attached. EX-113

ACTION:

There is attached a cable to Legat, London, advising him that in view of the misstatements of facts and inaccuracies in the book the Bureau will not dignify same by offering any comment for the press officer, U. S. Embassy, or for the Legat.

Enclosure
JPL:ams
(7)

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-66266-22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

57 JUN 21 1961

NOT RECORDED JUN 14 1961

SEC.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

The book entitled "Spy Ring, The Full Story of the Naval Secrets Case," by John Bulloch and Henry Miller, has been reviewed and contains the following inaccuracies:

Page 9 states the Cohens were specially groomed in Russia.

This is pure speculation.

Page 9, paragraph 2, states the Cohens were revealed not as Canadians as they claimed to be.

Morris Cohen claimed to be a citizen of New Zealand and his wife claimed to be a Canadian.

Page 10 states that no direct link was ever established between any of the five defendants and a Soviet Embassy official.

In a newspaper article by Houghton he made a statement that he was handled by Vassili Dozhdalev, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, London.

Page 11 states as follows: "The American Federal Bureau of Investigation was largely at fault. In 1950, American agents investigating the case of the Rosenbergs, later executed as Russian spies, found evidence implicating Morris and Lona Cohen. Their activities were checked, but too late. Within a month of the Rosenbergs' arrest, the Cohens had left America for Australia, and the FBI lost them. In 1957, when Colonel Abel was exposed and sentenced to 30 years for spying, evidence linking him with the Cohens was found. The FBI again failed to trace them."

This statement is false. We first heard of Morris and Lona Cohen in 1953. The Cohens left New York City sometime in the summer of 1950; however, it is not known where they went and no evidence has been uncovered indicating they ever went to Australia. At the time of the arrest of Abel, we did find out the Cohens were linked to Abel; however, by that time they were in England residing under aliases.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 12 states "To all intents and purposes the Cohens had a 'record' in espionage, and the FBI were clearly something less than efficient in losing sight of two dangerous suspects who later made such an easy entry into Britain to continue their careers."

We had no information indicating the Cohens were involved in espionage until 1957. Previous information in 1953 indicated possible membership in the Communist Party, on both the part of Morris and Lona Cohen.

Page 18 states the Cohens were no more than associates of Gordon Lonsdale who had to be investigated and after the arrest of Lonsdale they were interviewed by the British.

[redacted] the Cohens, or the Krogers as they were known in England, [redacted] were part of the espionage network. ~~X~~

b7D

Page 42 states that the Cohens had in their possession two genuine American passports which were probably issued in 1947 and were used when the Cohens left America in 1950 to escape the FBI hunt for them which began when their association with the Rosenbergs was discovered.

The Cohens did have issued in 1947 valid American passports and they used them for a trip to Europe. These passports were not in their possession when they were arrested. These passports were not used by the Cohens in leaving the U. S. No FBI hunt began for them in 1950 since we did not know that they were actually associated with the Rosenbergs. Our later investigation showed that they had left New York City about the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs; however, we do not know of any connection between the Rosenbergs and the Cohens.

Page 47 states that Morris Cohen was born in New York in 1911.

He was born in 1910.

Page 48 states that Morris Cohen was a star football player at the University of Mississippi.

Cohen did not play football in college.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 48 states Cohen left the University of Mississippi in 1931.

This is not so. He graduated in 1934.

Page 48 states that Cohen left Mississippi in 1931 and became a temporary teacher and assistant football coach at James Monroe High School in New York.

This is completely wrong. He did not become a teacher in 1931 and never was an assistant high school football coach.

Page 48 states that in 1934 Cohen obtained a Masters Degree at the University of Illinois and then returned to New York City to more posts as a temporary teacher.

Cohen attended the University of Illinois for one semester and obtained no degree. He did not become a teacher in New York City until after World War II.

Page 50 states that the father of Lona Cohen had made money as a bootlegger.

This is pure fiction.

Page 50 states that Morris Cohen, upon his return from Spain in 1938, became a substitute teacher.

This is wrong.

Page 51 states that Morris Cohen, after World War II, took the New York Board of Education examinations to become a teacher and came out top in the junior school list and third in the examinations for high school teachers.

This is pure fiction.

Page 51 states that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were arrested in August, 1950.

Julius Rosenberg was arrested in July, 1950, and Ethel in August, 1950.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 51 describes Morris and Lona Cohen as important undercover members of the cell operated by the Rosenbergs.

^{KNOWN}
There is no basis in fact for this statement.

Page 52 states that while the FBI was investigating the Rosenberg case their agents heard the names of the Cohens.

This is a lie.

Page 52 states that by the time the detectives (the FBI) got around to investigating the Cohens, they could not be found.

This is not so when set out in the context of this story. The authors are attempting to imply that we heard about the Cohens during the investigation of the Rosenbergs and allowed them to get away in 1950.

Page 53 states that when Colonel Abel was arrested, among the papers found in his studio the names of Morris and Lona Cohen occurred as well as references to the Rosenbergs.

None of these names appeared among the papers of Abel.

Page 54 states that after the defection of Igor Gouzenko from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, he had brought with him documents which named Allan Nunn May, the British atomic scientist. Nunn May was arrested, tried, and sentenced, and for four years a name scribbled on an envelope found in his home was ignored. The writers state this name was Klaus Fuchs.

This is not so. Fuchs' name and British address was found in the notebook of Israel Halperin, one of the subjects in the Gouzenko case and it was furnished to the British.

Page 54 states that Fuchs told the police that Harry Gold was his contact.

Fuchs did not know the name of Harry Gold. We identified Gold.

Page 54 states that when Abel was arrested in 1957, the evidence of his association with the Rosenbergs and the Cohens was found.

No evidence linking Abel to the Rosenbergs was found.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 54 states that before the end of September, 1950, the Cohens were on their way to Australia.

No evidence has been uncovered indicating that the Cohens went to Australia.

Page 55 states that in 1953, after spending something over two years in the Dominion, including at least one visit to Gisbourne in New Zealand, the Cohens left for Europe.

This is pure speculation. Cohen claimed that he was born in Gisbourne, New Zealand, which gives the writers the thought that he and his wife were in New Zealand.

Page 55 states that in 1953 the Cohens purchased traveler's checks in Vienna and within months cashed them in Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The Cohens traveled to Japan in 1955, not in 1953.

Page 58 states that Lonsdale arrived in England on March 3, 1955.

This is the date on which he left the U. S. by ship. He arrived in England on March 7 or March 8.

Page 76 discusses Lonsdale's trips to Europe and states that [redacted] he frequently met other Soviet agents on some of these journeys and passed information to them.

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted]
Page 114 states that Lonsdale was the chief Russian agent in Southern England and was the head of all agents working for Russia in London and all along the South coast.

This is pure speculation.

Page 114 states that Lonsdale was connected with Russian Naval Intelligence.

This is not so. He is a Soviet military intelligence officer. ~~X~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 124 states that it is possible that Lonsdale met Harry Houghton in Warsaw.

This is not so.

Page 128 states [] saw Naval secrets in the back seat of Houghton's car in November, 1960.

b7D

No such information has been furnished [] ~~✓~~

Page 154 states that at conferences with the Americans it was decided that the spies exposed in England would serve as a good propaganda answer to the U-2 incident.

No conferences were held with the prosecution in England on this case, to the Bureau's knowledge. ~~✓~~

Page 159 states that a young scientist who had been friendly with Houghton and who had been sent to the U. S. a few months before the arrests was interviewed by the FBI and cleared of any complicity.

No such interview was held.

Page 175 states that the Cohens were having regular meetings with the Rosenbergs, up to 1950, and that after the arrest of the Rosenbergs the FBI agents back tracked on their activities and the names of the Cohens began to occur.

This is a lie.

Page 176 states that "Colonel Abel, once he had been caught, talked and talked."

This is not correct. Abel has been uncooperative since his arrest in June, 1957.

Page 213 states that if Lona Cohen had not been convicted in England, she would have been extradited to America to stand trial for her part in the Rosenberg conspiracy.

This is not correct. There is no treaty of extradition covering espionage.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Gordon Arnold Lonsdale
Morris Cohen; Lona Cohen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 221 states that the Cohens had an unused British passport which was one of a batch sent to a British colony, and should have been destroyed.

This is a complete garble of the facts. The Cohens did have such a passport and used it in 1954 as an identity document when they obtained their New Zealand passports.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-13-2012

Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
DATE: 6/30/61

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

SUBJECT: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
ESPIONAGE - R
65-66266

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
ESPIONAGE - R
100-406659

#211,326
Classified by SP6 Bja/gcl
Declassify on: OADR 9/5/85

Book Reviews

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum reviews a book entitled "The War Within" written by Comer Clarke, British author, and deals with the Lonsdale and Cohen cases. Bufiles negative on Clarke.

By letter 6/12/61 Legat, London, furnished a copy of "The War Within." A review of the book reveals it is full of inaccuracies, erroneous assumptions, and conclusions and other items which are outright lies. He mentions the FBI in one place in a derogatory fashion. The author claims we had seen Morris and Lona Cohen meeting with Colonel Rudolf Abel and had investigated Abel but Abel's cover was so good we decided he had no espionage connections. As a result of this, the author states "... FBI had slipped up -- and badly." This statement is pure fabrication and has absolutely no basis in fact. It is an obvious attempt to shift the blame to the FBI for the fact that the Cohens operated in England for over six years without being detected.

This book appears to be thrown together hastily in an effort to profit from a timely book. It apparently relies heavily on British newspaper accounts which were very inaccurate and proved distrustful under an active analysis.

ACTION:

NOT RECORDED

JUL 12 1961

46 JUL 13 1961

For your information. A detailed review of the errors in the book is attached.

JPL:ct
(6)

XEROX

JUL 13 1961

63 JUL 17 1961

SECRET

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

65-66266-250

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

DETAILS:

The book entitled "The War Within" by Comer Clarke has been reviewed and following are some of the inaccuracies:

page 7 The author states Lonsdale is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Red Army.

We have no information to substantiate this statement.

page 32 The author states a communist spy serving a sentence for espionage told officials the background about Lonsdale. The author claims Lonsdale's parents separated when he was 12 and he was raised in a state school, served in the Army and had an assignment in China.

We have no knowledge of such information.

page 36 The author states Lona Cohen was of Jewish extraction.

Lona Cohen is not of the Jewish faith.

page 36 The author claims Lona Cohen at age 23 went to New York and obtained a job as a librarian.

Lona Cohen left home at age 14 and was never employed as a librarian.

page 37 The author states Morris Cohen joined the socialist group at the University of Mississippi.

No such information was developed.

page 42 The author states that in 1941 Lona Cohen received a vital and highly trusted job as a courier between the Russian resident directors and their staffs and the spies in United States laboratories and Government offices.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

This is pure fabrication.

page 43 The author states Klaus Fuchs in 1941 was drafted to work at Glasgow University.

Fuchs worked at Edinburgh University from 1936 to 1940 when he was interned. On his release in 1941, he returned to Edinburgh University.

page 45 The author says Lona Cohen had a dead letter box, later discovered by the FBI, under the sill of a store window on Park Avenue.

This is pure fantasy.

page 45 The author identifies Harry Gold as "an old American communist of long standing."

Gold never belonged to the Communist Party.

page 47-48 The author tells of courier trips by Lona Cohen to Canada during the war carrying information from Colonel Pavel Sokoloff of the Soviet Consulate in New York to Colonel Zabatin in Canada.

This is not correct. The author is evidently referring to Pavel Mikhailov who was Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

page 50 The author says Morris Cohen was a courier for communist scientists at Columbia University.

This is fiction.

page 50 The author states that the name and American address of Klaus Fuchs were found in a notebook by Israel Halperin, named by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Code Clerk who defected in Canada, as being involved in espionage in Canada.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

~~SECRET~~

MORRIS COHEN;
- LONA COHEN
100-406659

b7D
Referral/Consult

This is not correct. Fuchs' name and British address were in Halperin's notebook.

page 51 The author claims that Fuchs came to the United States in 1946 and asked fellow scientists about the duties of a communist scientist which was reported to the FBI. Then the FBI watched Fuchs and reported [redacted] that Fuchs had been seen meeting Soviet agents.

[redacted] This is a complete fabrication. We identified Fuchs from [redacted] (S)

page 52 The author claims the FBI followed the Cohens after the arrest of the Rosenbergs. The author claims the FBI found out that the Cohens were friends of the Rosenbergs.

This is false.

page 53 The author states Lona Cohen was co-director of "Save the Rosenbergs" campaign.

This is false.

pages 54-55 The author tells of Lonsdale's training in Winnitsa which is allegedly the town in Russia which is set up like an American town.

We have received reports of the existence of this town, however, it has never been proven.

page 55 The claim is made that an FBI source in the United States stated Lonsdale was trained in this town.

This is a lie.

page 61 Contains a fanciful description of Lonsdale meeting the Cohens in Tokyo in 1954 on their way to Canada.

This has no basis in fact.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

~~SECRET~~

page 102 The author states he recalls standing a few feet from the Cohens at a bar in Fleet Street.

This is undoubtedly the result of a vivid imagination.

page 103 States that Colonel Abel first met Reino Hayhanen at a theater in Flushing, Holland.

This shows the author's complete unfamiliarity with the basic facts in the Abel case. This meeting occurred in a theater in Flushing, New York, not Holland.

page 105 The author states Hayhanen was flown back to the United States after the arrest of Abel in June, 1957.

Hayhanen was flown back in May, 1957, before the arrest.

page 106 The author states the FBI shadowed the Cohens for months while investigating the Rosenbergs.

This is a complete lie.

page 106 The author states as follows: "In fact it (FBI) noticed the Cohens meet Abel and he was watched but his cover was so good it was decided he had no espionage significance. The Cohens seemed to lead nowhere ... and ... went to Canada. In this case it was the American FBI which had slipped up and badly. Abel was to be allowed to carry out his work."

This is an outright lie.

page 109 Contains the statement that Abel had a horde of 357,000 pounds (\$1,000,000) which has been dug up.

This is based on erroneous news stories which were circulated at the time of Abel's trial and was proven to be false. Abel had no such amount in buried treasure.

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

MORRIS COHEN;
LONA COHEN
100-406659

~~SECRET~~

page 144 The author claims identified the Krogers as the Cohens before the arrest by comparing photographs of Krogers and the Cohens and that the FBI confirmed this fact.

b7D

This is completely false. [It was only after the arrest when the fingerprints of the Krogers were compared with the fingerprints of the Cohens which we had furnished to the British earlier that an identification was made.] (S)

page 149 The author states that a locket found in the shop of Cohens contained a microdot which was a newspaper article concerning the Abel case.

Again this is wrong. A locket was found, however, it contained photographs and no microdots.

Bufiles negative on Clarke.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 6/19/61

FROM : T. J. McAndrews

SUBJECT: "A TWO-DOLLAR BET MEANS MURDER"
WRITTEN BY FRED J. COOKPURPOSE

To review the book entitled "A Two-Dollar Bet Means Murder" written by Fred J. Cook, hack writer for the periodical known as "The Nation", in which he has previously attacked the Director and the FBI, for any information of investigative interest to the Bureau.

DETAILS

In his book the writer rehashes and adds slightly to material previously written by him that appeared in "The Nation" October 22, 1960, entitled "Gambling, Inc." Cook points out what he considers the general apathy of the American public toward gambling as evidenced by the relative ease with which this form of "vice" has become an estimated 46.5 billion dollar annual business in the U. S.

He cites inquiries made by the Massachusetts Crime Commission in 1957, the New York State Commission of Investigations with their 100 handbook raids in October, 1959, and lauds the efforts of Milton R. Wessel's Special Group on Organized Crime in their efforts to identify and expose the extent of hoodlum control of gambling in the U. S.

In a rather disjointed manner, Cook endeavors to point out that in the final analysis a \$2 bet eventually finds its way through a labyrinth of interrelated sports wire services, and layoff stations, into the pockets of persons like the Meyer Lanskys, Fred Benders and Frank Ericksons of national criminal notoriety whom he claims have successfully operated through police and political corruption as well as fear of threatened character assassination, and physical reprisal against those who would attempt to encroach on their domain over the weak and addicted victims of gambling. Cook attacks the Director and the FBI toward the end of the book by commenting on what he believes to be an astigmatic view, present even today, by the FBI toward the alleged important rackets and criminal overlords of national importance.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Smith (Central Research)

RRH:swb

65 JUL 3 1961

NOT RECORDED

128 JUN 27 1961 JUN 26 1961

CRIME RESEARCH
JUN 27 1961

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Conrad
DeLoach
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Malone
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

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Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: "A TWO-DOLLAR BET MEANS MURDER"
WRITTEN BY IRED J. COOK

Cook also attacks the Director's position on a crime commission implying that the position taken by Mr. Hoover is incorrect and that in order to successfully combat the powerful criminal overlords in the U. S., such a commission would be a necessity.

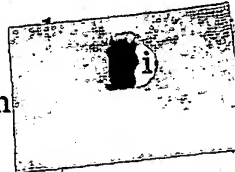
ACTION

Cook's feelings, as reflected in previous writings, are well known. His book contains no information of investigative interest to the Criminal Intelligence Program of the Bureau.

V. 4/12/47
W. 7/1/47
A. 7/1/47
J. 7/1/47
E. 7/1/47



Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Vizas



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SAC, BUTTE

July 10, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY"
BY KURT GLASER
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho; the price is \$5.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

Book rec'd 7-25-61. Will be placed in Bureau Library after served purpose. AMB.

AMB:maj
(10)

Note: SA C. J. Vizas, Espionage Section, desires a copy of book for reference purposes; after perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library. The following sources were checked as to availability of book with negative results: Bureau Library, Kann's, Hecht's, Sidney Kramer, Park Book Shop, Brentano's.

EX 100

REC-20

21 JUL 10 1961

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COMM-FBI

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56 JUL 13 1961

130

Key to

M.F.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Suttler

- Orig. & copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Section tickler
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, NEW YORK

July 10, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (64-48855)

**BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION**

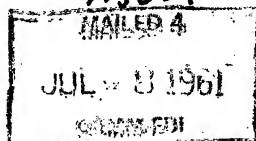
You should discreetly obtain the following items and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section:

1. Two copies of the July, 1961, issue of the church magazine "The Episcopalian" which is published monthly by the Church Magazine Advisory Board, The Episcopal Church, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York 10, New York
2. One copy of the book "The Grand Tactican: Khrushchev's Rise to Power" by Lazar Pistrak, published in April, 1961, by Frederick A. Praegar, Incorporated, 64 University Place, New York 3, New York; price \$6 a copy
3. One copy of "Cuba Vs. the C. I. A." (handy pocket reference) by Robert E. Light and Carl Marzani, available from Marzani & Munsell, 100 West Twenty-third Street, New York 11, New York, for \$1.00

AMB:maj man
(10)

NOTE: Items 1 and 2 are requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan; item 3 is requested by SA S. J. Papich, Liaison Section. The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the city were contacted in an effort to obtain the above items with negative results.

REC- 23



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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Copy of "Conquest
Without War" by
N.H. Mager and
Jacques Katel
~~detached from to~~
~~Mr. Tolson~~

No ack necessary -
No individual named
to write to.

WH 8

✓ Spitz

A. B. Baker

Book detached in Director's Office 7/14/61 edm

ENCLOSURE

No loc

* "Conquest without war"

N.H. *Mager &
Jacques Katel

Book by

62-46855-132

REC-15

JUL 14 1961

EX-105

56 JUL 19 1961

Book Reviews

*With the compliments
of the publishers*



from THE INNER SANCTUM of
SIMON AND SCHUSTER
publishers • 630 FIFTH AVENUE
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20

Central File 22 Arch

62-46855 - 132
file 62-46855

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 19, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*SUBJECT: *File* ~~BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION~~
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was created in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Establishment of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card Index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period as they are of practical value and they demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are kept for 60 days. Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

CB CDB:cb/meh *meh*
 (6)

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Mr. Brennan

EX-116

REC-7

62-46855-133

JUL 24 1961

58 JUL 25 1961 *M*

62-46855

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION

Reviews Conducted

During the period February 4, 1961 - July 14, 1961, a total of 28 books was received and coordinated by Central Research Section. Twenty books were reviewed, four were not reviewed, and four were obtained for reference purposes. Of the twenty books reviewed during pertinent period, seven were reviewed by Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All-Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted in six months.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

STEMB

Wad

Office Memorandum •

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO :

Director, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 7/20/61

Attention: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM :

SAC, Butte (62-1734)

SUBJECT:

"CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, A CRITICAL HISTORY"
BY KURT GLASER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 7/10/61.

Under separate cover one copy of captioned book is being forwarded to the Bureau.

This book was obtained in such a manner that the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, is not aware the book was purchased for the FBI.

3-Bureau (cc-Package)
1-Butte

AJFM:iap
(4)

REC-10

JUL 25 1961

JUL 23 1961

FBI

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FBI

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

A. Byrnes

134

62-46855-135

CHANGED TO

100-25688-1137

AUG 14 1963

PS — VMC

C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
~~DRUG ADDICTION: CRIME OR DISEASE?~~
~~INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF~~
~~JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE~~
~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) AND THE~~
~~AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) ON~~
~~NARCOTICS ADDICTION~~

DETAILS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Indiana University Press. ABA and AMA jointly conducted a study of drug addiction and, in particular, the question as to whether it should be regarded as a crime or as a disease. This book publishes the results. Only reference to FBI is neutral and minor and concerns arrest data; no mention of the Director. Study was financed by the Russell Sage Foundation which "is dedicated to the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States."

PROBLEM AND CONTROVERSY: "On the question of how to deal with drug addiction there are two opposing schools of thought. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and its supporters regard addiction to narcotic drugs as an activity that is properly subject to police control. With the growth of addiction in the United States since World War II, increasingly severe penalties have been incorporated into both Federal and state laws, and the distinction between the peddler of drugs and the user of them has grown smaller and smaller. The advocates of this punitive approach argue that crimes committed by addicts are a direct result of the drug; they also contend that most addicts were criminals before they became addicted.

Critics of this view regard addiction as a disease, or something akin to it, for which punishment is inappropriate. They argue that many addicts become criminals in order to get money to buy drugs, since there is no way in which they can obtain them legally and the cost of illegal procurement is high. This state of affairs, they contend, encourages the spread of addiction among criminals and juvenile delinquents who have easy access to drug peddlers. From this point of view, drug addiction is primarily a problem for the physician rather than for the policeman, and it should not be necessary for anyone to violate the criminal law solely because he is addicted to drugs."

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

(62-46855)

W:ejw

AUG 4 1961

JUL 28 1961

EX-113

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Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

This sets the stage. The introduction states as one reason for publishing the book that an attack upon the report was published in 1959 by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. "The sale of this pamphlet was discontinued after an attack upon the Supreme Court which it contained was given unfavorable newspaper publicity, but by this time the document had already been widely circulated to libraries and law enforcement officials throughout the country. In the meantime, the target of the attack, though it was given some publicity, has become almost unavailable. In view of the discussion and controversy which the Joint Committee's work aroused, it was felt that the reports along with supporting documents should be given circulation equivalent to that enjoyed by the attacks upon them. It is hoped that this book will accomplish that purpose."

Main part of book consists of two reports: One by Judge Morris Ploscowe entitled "Some Basic Problems in Drug Addiction and Suggestions for Research" and one by Rufus King entitled "An Appraisal of International, British and Selected European Narcotic Drug Laws, Regulations and Policies."

Ploscowe surveys the present state of knowledge in this field. He questions the efficacy of our present prohibitory approach and points out that Congressional committees support this approach and seem oblivious to doubts about it despite the failure forty years of attempting to enforce prohibitory laws. He says severe penalties including incarceration have failed to control the problem. Regarding stringent law enforcement, he says, "These predilections for stringent law enforcement and severer penalties as answers to the problems of drug addiction reflect the philosophy and the teachings of the Bureau of Narcotics. For years the Bureau has supported the doctrine that if penalties for narcotic drug violations were severe enough and if they could be enforced strictly enough, drug addiction and the drug traffic would largely disappear from the American scene. Stringent law enforcement has its place in any system of controlling narcotic drugs. However, it is by no means the complete answer to American problems of drug addiction. In the first place it is doubtful whether drug addicts can be deterred from using drugs by threats of jail or prison sentences."

Of law enforcement, Ploscowe says, "Moreover, even if it were (theoretically) possible to eliminate the drug traffic through strict and uniform enforcement of narcotic laws, this objective is practically unrealizable. In the first place, inefficiency in law enforcement is endemic in this country. The causes are many and varied. Among such causes are inadequate recruiting and training

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

of police officials, lack of specialized expert direction of police departments, political selection of police chiefs and district attorneys, part time and amateur administration in district attorney's offices and courts, political selection of judges, lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies, lack of State supervision of local law enforcement, inadequacies in the law of arrest, search and seizure, and other branches of procedural law, etc." He concludes that stringent law enforcement and severe penalties are not easy answers and that we must "lookelsewhere for a rational drug control program." His report discusses the definition, extent, nature, and effects of drug addiction.

Ploscowe cites the close relationship between drug addiction and crime and says that for most addicts predatory crime is a necessary way of life. He cites studies to show that the addict's criminality is a necessary consequence of his addiction and says that Anslinger (Federal Bureau of Narcotics) has always taken the position that the addict was usually a criminal first before becoming an addict. His point is that law enforcement claims the problem could be reduced materially by incarcerating the addicts whereas he claims that this will not work. He says, "Since opiate drugs do not act as a stimulant for the commission of violent crime, should not confirmed addicts have a means of obtaining such drugs legally, so that they will not have to engage in crime in order to raise the money necessary for their needs? This basic question goes to the heart of our present policy in dealing with drug addiction."

Then follows an analysis of various proposals for establishing clinics for treating addicts including dispensing legally the drugs they must have. In all fairness, it must be noted that Ploscowe says, "The author of this report tends to agree with the Council's recommendation that we should go slow in establishing narcotics clinics. He would like to see the various problems involved in the establishment of clinics carefully tested in a research setting. Clinics cannot be established on the basis of broad general principles alone." He concludes by pleading for research in both the medical and legal aspects of the question.

COMPARISON OF UNITED STATES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES. Rufus King analyses the problem as it exists abroad. Regarding England, he says there is a disparity of views as to the situation there. "The Federal Bureau of Narcotics insists that the English have an illicit drug traffic of the same magnitude and viciousness as our own, and that the enforcement policies of the two countries are identical." However, his view is "Giving full weight to such disparity of views, it is nonetheless stated here without hesitation

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

that England (and the U. K. countries which follow her pattern) has no significant drug-addiction problem, no organized illicit trafficking, and no drug-law enforcement activities that could be regarded as comparable to those which preoccupy our own authorities.

The key to this difference appears to be that the British medical profession is in full and virtually unchallenged control of the distribution of drugs, and this includes distribution, by prescription or administration, to addicts when necessary. The police function is to aid and protect medical control, rather than to substitute for it." The conditions in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and Italy are also examined and described as not being as severe as the problem is in this country.

FINAL REPORT. The final report of the Joint Committee which comprises the last part of the book notes that there exists "Dissatisfaction within the legal and medical professions concerning current policies which tend to emphasize repression and prohibition to the exclusion of other possible methods of dealing with addicts and the drug traffic." The committee acknowledges that although drug peddling is a very grave offense which they describe as "a vicious and predatory crime," there is a grave question as to "whether severe jail and present sentences are the most rational way of dealing with narcotic addicts." In summary, the views of the committee appear to be:

1. The drug peddler is a menace and should be subject to strict law enforcement and severe penalties.
2. The drug addict is neither corrected nor aided by a punitive law enforcement approach and incarceration does him no good except to temporarily get him off the drug after which he reverts to its use in most cases.
3. The crimes committed by addicts are the result of his addiction and need for drugs and not, in most cases, a forerunner thereof.
4. Medical evidence indicates that the drug addict functions satisfactorily as a person while he is on the drug and his trouble arises when he is deprived of it.
5. The addict is more of a medical and psychological problem than he is a law enforcement problem.
6. Our present method of dealing with drug addicts has failed and should be examined critically with a view to reform.

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

The net result of this study is a plea for continued research on the various aspects of the problem. The final recommendation is that the ABA and the AMA set up permanent instrumentalities for carrying on this work.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

For the American Bar Association:

Rufus King (Chairman), Washington, D. C.; Chairman, Section of Criminal Law, American Bar Association. King is well known to the Bureau. It was he who, with Downey Rice, former Bureau agent, was mixed up with Jean Pierre LaFitte in a scheme to explore and develop mineral deposits and diamond mines in Africa. Rice and King were law partners. King applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI in 1942 but was turned down. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with King for several years in connection with ABA activities, particularly with relation to the Criminal Law Section. In connection with these activities, he has also met with various Bureau officials. In a memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. Tolson, 5/2/58, concerning the Criminal Law Section of the ABA, the name of Rufus King and several others associated with this section was mentioned. The Director noted that King and several of the others mentioned in the memorandum were certainly "dubious" friends of the FBI.

Honorable Edward S. Dimock, Judge, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Judge Dimock was the subject of Departmental applicant investigation in February, 1951, which developed no derogatory information. In 1952 he presided at the trial of the "second string" communist leaders; was criticized by New York newspapers for allowing communist defendants to travel outside the district while awaiting trial; George Sokolosky raised the question as to why Dimock was appointed to preside instead of an experienced judge. In 1953, it was reported that a communist party (CP) member had indicated that [REDACTED]

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Abe Fortas, of Arnold, Fortas & Porter, Washington, D. C.; Associate Editor, psychiatry; one time Assistant Secretary of the

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

Interior and Professor of Law at Yale University. Fortas was the subject of an internal security; Hatch Act investigation. The basis for the investigation was that his name appeared as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was also reported to have been on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. A 1942 report from the Washington Field Office showed no communist tendencies on the part of Fortas nor any indication that he had ever advocated the overthrow of our Government. Informants considered him liberal in his views, but loyal to the United States and not dangerous to the internal security of this country. In September, 1942, Fortas was interviewed under oath. He denied membership of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the American Peace Mobilization or any organization which advocated overthrow of the Federal Government. Fortas admitted membership in the National Lawyers Guild but stated he did not believe it to be under communist influence. He said he had resigned from it approximately 2 years prior to the time of interview. (101-1605) He was one of the lawyers who defended Owen Lattimore (105-87196-5).

For the American Medical Association:

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service; President, American Psychiatric Association. In 1950, Dr. Felix was the subject of Bureau investigation, loyalty of Government employees, Washington Field Office investigation showed no unfavorable information. Felix was submitted as a contact by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter in December, 1958. He is known personally to Inspector A. K. Bowles. It was stated, "He is a personal friend of Inspector A. K. Bowles. Bowles is in contact with Dr. Felix frequently and knows him well enough to contact him in connection with Bureau business if the need arises." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dr. Felix's degree of association [REDACTED] was not known. As Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Felix was one of the country's foremost health experts.

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Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; Professor of Medicine at University of Pennsylvania. Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning him.

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: BOOK REVIEW, etc.

C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, American Medical Association. Bureau files contain no record on Stetler.

Director of Studies for the Joint Committee

Judge Morris Ploscowe, editor of "Organized Crime and Law Enforcement," author of "Crime and the Criminal Law," "Sex and the Law," "The Truth about Divorce," and "Manual for Prosecuting Attorneys." Ploscowe was born at Minsk, Russia, on January 25, 1904. He became a naturalized American citizen through the naturalization of his father at Brooklyn, New York, in 1912. Ploscowe attended New York University from 1921 to 1923 and Harvard University from 1923 to 1925. He received an A.B. degree from the latter in 1925. He received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1928. He has also attended schools of criminology in Paris, France; Berlin, Germany; Vienna, Austria; and Rome, Italy. He once applied for employment as a Special Agent of the FBI but was turned down.

During October, 1952, while addressing a national meeting of correctional groups, Ploscowe, then Executive Secretary of the Commission on Organized Crime, made a statement that 90% of the police training in the United States was no good. In connection with this statement, the Bureau contacted Ploscowe by letter and by interview and found him to be cordial. Ploscowe has been an advocate of a state police council to have supervisory jurisdiction over local police; for the Attorney General and the state to supersede the local investigators and prosecutors, and for a Federal agency to receive and circularize information about the criminal element. He was the author of the Kefauver committee report.

Alfred R. Lindesmith, an authority on social psychology, wrote the introduction to this book. He has been interested in narcotics problems for many years. Lindesmith once corresponded with one [redacted] subject of a closed Espionage-R investigation. In August, 1955, the subject of a closed Bureau internal security investigation stated in her application for immigration that she was destined to A. R. Lindesmith for a pleasure trip of six months.

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